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Rwanda Pledges to Work With UN in 'Safe Zone'

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — The government said Thursday that it intended to occupy the humanitarian protection zone in southwestern Rwanda after French soldiers depart Monday, but it said it would coordinate with the United Nations before moving its troops in.

"We want to occupy all Rwanda," Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu said at a news conference. "Indeed, for the credibility of the government, we have to occupy all of Rwanda. But we will not attack the zone."

The prime minister added, "Everything has to be done in coordination with the UN."

Officials with the United Nations have been con-

cerned that a movement into the "safe zone" by Tutsi soldiers of the Rwanda Patriotic Front would heighten fears of retribution against Hutu refugees and inhabitants of the region and accelerate their flow into Zaire.

The UN special representative for Rwanda, Shaharvar Khan, said he had received assurances from the government that it would seek UN approval before moving its troops into the zone.

Mr. Khan said the government had agreed that UN troops would be responsible for security in the zone, where heavy looting has been reported. "They expect us to bring about a law-and-order situation," he said. "I got this very clearly from the prime minister."

Mr. Khan said that with the arrival this week of a

battalion of Ethiopian soldiers, the United Nations was ready to take control of the zone with a force of over 2,000 troops largely from African nations.

"We are ready on the ground," he said. "But frankly, we would have been happier with a few more days."

Wire services reported:

Mr. Twagiramungu's remarks about occupying the "safe zone" seemed certain to increase the fears of the hundreds of thousands of Hutu there.

The zone was set up by France two months ago under a UN mandate, both to protect Rwandans from attacks by the former Hutu government and to stop the ad-

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Bonn Wants Help To Stop Plutonium

Tests of Matter Seized in May Point to Russia

Germans Seek Global Effort 'Beyond EU'

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

LONDON — European officials responsible for testing the smuggled weapons-grade nuclear materials recently seized in Germany said Thursday that at least one batch almost certainly came from Russia, and they identified three military-linked Russian nuclear sites as the probable sources.

In a case involving six grams of plutonium-239 seized from a German traveling salesman in May, there is "a very high probability" that the material was produced in a weapons factory or an auxiliary enrichment plant in Russia, said Wilhelm Gmelin, the director of safeguards at Euratom, the nuclear regulatory agency of the European Union.

Mr. Gmelin, in a telephone interview, added that in two other cases involving smuggled weapons-grade material, Euratom scientists continued to presume that the material was also of Russian origin. But he said it would probably be a week or two before Euratom could be definite about its findings in these two cases or be specific about suspected sites of origin.

One of the cases is the most disturbing yet, the seizure of 300 to 350 grams of weapons-grade plutonium in Munich last week.

"It's coming from Russia, O.K.," said Georges Herbillon, the chief of staff in Euratom's safeguards division, but, he added, not necessarily from the same place as the other cases.

Mr. Gmelin said that although there was no evidence that the large Munich batch had come directly from a nuclear warhead, the lab work to date also indicated it was not "logical or reasonable" to think the plutonium had come from a civilian nuclear power facility in the former Eastern bloc.

Other European officials, reiterating what they had said earlier this week, added that their best guess remained that the Munich material came from auxiliary enrichment or reprocessing facilities at nuclear sites that are supervised by or linked to the Russian military. The officials requested anonymity.

Mr. Herbillon said that Euratom scientists believed they had narrowed the origin of the six-gram batch of highly pure plutonium-239 to one of three nuclear sites in Russia: Arzamas, Chelyabinsk or Ekaterinburg.

Arzamas-16 is a once-secret, military-supervised nuclear weapons complex where nuclear warhead design, warhead assembly and disassembly are carried out, according to the May 1994 "Nuclear

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOON — Germany said Thursday that only international cooperation going beyond the European Union could crack an emerging underground market in nuclear contraband from the former Soviet Union.

"This new phenomenon cannot be mastered by one country alone," said Interior Minister Manfred Kanther of the four samples of smuggled plutonium-239 and enriched uranium seized in Germany in the last four months.

"We need international cooperation going even beyond the European Union," he said. "Security measures in the countries where these materials are produced must also be strengthened."

In Berlin, meanwhile, authorities declined to elaborate on a statement that the police had found evidence of a planned or maybe even successful shipment of plutonium to Pakistan during raids of seven apartments around the city on Wednesday. The Pakistani government denied that it was linked to any conspiracy to smuggle plutonium.

In Moscow, as government officials continued to accuse the Western press of sensationalism, Russian nuclear officials conceded on Thursday that there was no foolproof way to safeguard weapons-grade plutonium.

"A smart man can cheat any system," said Yuri Rogozhin, spokesman for Russia's nuclear regulatory agency.

But the Russians insisted that they had prevented any such thefts. They did announce, however, that the police had mounted an operation to catch three men trying to sell radioactive material.

A St. Petersburg police spokesman, Igor Komissarov, said the three were detained in Kaliningrad on Aug. 12 as they tried to sell undercover agents a container of the radioactive material. He said the three men had tried previously to sell the 60-kilogram (130-pound) container to a number of foreigners, including Poles and Germans.

The revelation of the six-day-old arrests seemed a clear sign Moscow wanted to show it was being vigilant.

A U.S. official said in Washington on Thursday that the plutonium seized in Germany in the last four months was not weapons grade and probably came from a research reactor. "We cannot confirm that the material comes from Russia," she said. "We are quite certain, however, that it does not come from a nuclear weapon or a nuclear weapon-related activity. What has been found has been typically in very small quantities, more recently larger quantities but still well below the level required for a nuclear bomb and also typically not what we would consider weapons grade."

The German Interior Ministry said EU interior ministers would discuss the problem with their counterparts from Eastern Europe in Berlin on Sept. 7-8 during an informal EU meeting.

The announcement of the meeting came as Chancellor Helmut Kohl's top intelli-

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Arafat Vows to Prevent Terrorist Acts Against Israel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GAZA — Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, said Thursday that he would prevent Islamic "terrorists" from attacking Israelis in Gaza and Jericho.

But Mr. Arafat, speaking to reporters after meeting leftist Israeli legislators in Gaza, made it clear that he wanted to avoid open warfare with his chief Palestinian rival, Hamas.

"I am not going to fight Hamas terrorists," he said in English, using a term Israel used to employ to describe his own PLO

fighters. "I am going to prevent them from doing any terrorist action."

Mr. Arafat did not elaborate in comments broadcast on Israel Radio on how he would stop Islamic militant attacks that have killed six Israelis since self-rule began in the Gaza Strip and Jericho three months ago.

Israel has demanded that the Palestinian self-rule authority take action against Muslim fundamentalist groups behind the attacks.

In Alexandria, Egypt, on Wednesday, Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres,

said Israel and the PLO had agreed on moves to curb violence by Islamic opponents of the Israel-PLO peace accord.

Mr. Peres said after talks with the PLO negotiator, Nabil Shaath, that Israel expected the Palestinian police "to get hold of those who are terrorizing innocent people and send them to court."

In Gaza on Thursday, the PLO's police chief in the area said Palestinian factions could be plunged into strife like that during the civil war in Beirut if Hamas and other opposition groups did not stop attacking Israel.

"We do not want another Beirut, and I ask our brothers in Hamas and Islamic Jihad to realize this well," Major General Nasr Youssef said. "We have obligations to fulfill and we are now at the very end of our flexibility."

Palestinians in Gaza say the authority has spent the last three months trying to avoid conflict with militants by saying it was unable to fully control the security situation.

In a statement broadcast Thursday on

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Washington Cool to Florida Plea for Help Flood of Cuban Refugees Does Not Alarm Attorney General

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Faced with a steadily increasing flow of refugees from Cuba, the Clinton administration resisted pleas Thursday from Florida for stronger action to stem the tide.

Governor Lawton Chiles, speaking in Key West, had declared a state of emergency. He urged the federal government to release \$75 million in emergency funds for dealing with problems caused by the refugees, and requested more ships to intercept boats and rafts coming from Cuba.

But Attorney General Janet Reno insisted the administration was managing the problem "in an orderly way and without disruption." She gave a cool response to Mr. Chiles' appeals for money and ships.

Ms. Reno's assessment was criticized in turn by Senator Bob Graham of Florida. "I disagree with the attorney general," the Democrat said. "No community of the scale of Key West can accommodate the refugees pouring into the Florida Keys."

After the 1980 Mariel boatlift, in which

125,000 people made the 90-mile trip from Cuba to Florida over a five-month period, federal and state officials together devised an emergency plan to avert a repeat.

The plan includes using navy vessels to intercept Cubans before they reach U.S. waters and qualify for automatic refugee status. It also calls for tough measures to prevent Cuban-Americans from sailing to Cuba to pick up refugees.

Ms. Reno reiterated the administration position that "vessels that appear to be bound to Cuba may be stopped and boarded and may be seized." She pointed out that one such boat had been seized and its crew was in jail.

But she gave no indication that the administration was prepared to give Mr. Chiles the money he wanted or that it was ready to use Navy vessels to intercept refugees outside U.S. waters.

The number of Cuban refugees picked up by the Coast Guard has climbed each day this week, reaching 537 Wednesday, the highest single-day total since 1980.

William Booth and Daniel Williams of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

The growing wave of Cuban rafters fleeing their island illustrates the fundamental conflict at the heart of the administration's Cuba policy: It professes to discourage the refugee flow even while in practice it lures rafters into the deadly waters.

Washington repeatedly has warned Mr. Castro not to unleash an exodus and threatened to seize boats from Florida that attempt to pick up refugees in Cuba. But the administration is powerless to stem the flow as long as Mr. Castro is willing to let them go and there are Cuban vessels to carry them.

Only an unprecedented decision to return refugees forcibly might discourage Cubans from making the dangerous crossing, but such a move would be politically

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Dow Jones		Trip Index	
Down	21.05	Up	0.25%
	3755.43		118.79
The Dollar			
Unit	Thurs. close	previous close	
DM	1.5437	1.5516	
Pound	1.5482	1.5415	
Yen	98.595	100.14	
FF	5.30	5.3275	

Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroun	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Runion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R
Gabon	950 CFA	Senegal	340 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Italy	2.480 Lire	Tunisia	1.000 Din
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 35,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.30 Dirh
Lebanon	U.S\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) 91.10

Midnight Basketball: Crime-Bill 'Pork' or Lifesaver?

By Joe Donnelly
Washington Post Service

BOWIE, Maryland — The 10th-seeded Laurel Bridge Club clawed through the basketball league's playoffs and was set to battle for the championship. The competition and camaraderie had the nearly 200 in attendance buzzing.

Only for a moment, as a woman prayed through a microphone, did the crowd grow silent. "Lord, will you also remember those who are not in attendance, those who were cut down in the prime of their lives," she said, her voice reverberating around the gym of Bowie State College.

This was Midnight Basketball, a national program started in Glenarden, Maryland, to give young men an alternative to late nights on the streets, to keep them from getting killed.

In the final seconds, the underdog Laurel Bridge Club lost to the Richmond American Raiders, 84-80. But in the words of a supporter, "The last thing Midnight Basketball is about is basketball."

"It's about providing opportunity for young adults to escape drugs and the streets and get on with their lives," President George Bush said in 1991, when he named it his 124th Point of Light.

In recent days, Midnight Basketball has been used to criticize the \$7 billion in crime-prevention programs that are part of President Bill Clinton's \$30 billion crime bill. Final action on the bill was stalled last week after Republicans attacked the funds for prevention programs as excessive.

In House debate, several called the bill's \$40 million commitment to nighttime sports leagues the essence of political pork. Funding would begin with \$5 million in fiscal 1996 and grow to \$10 million in fiscal 2000.

The Republican attacks appear to have been successful in winning a concession from Mr. Clinton to reduce social programs by 5 percent and to transfer that money into law enforcement. The compromise would apparently save most of the funding for nighttime sports leagues

and would allow the bill to come before both the House and Senate.

For the "at-risk" youths the program is designed to help, Midnight Basketball embodies its slogan.

"The Alternative — this says it all," said Anthony Cowan, 24, the coach of Laurel Bridge Club and a former player, referring to the motto. "It gives us a choice. When I played, it taught me leadership and discipline."

"At the same time that I was playing midnight league," Mr. Cowan said moments before his team took the floor, "I had three of my friends get locked up. Who's to say that I wouldn't have been with them?"

Midnight Basketball began in 1986 as one worried town manager's response to escalating crime. By studying crime reports, G. Van Standifer learned that trouble in Glenarden increased during the summer months and that most of the crimes were committed between 10 P.M. and 2 A.M. He devised the league as a way of getting

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Kiosk

Gorbachev Plans A Political Effort

MOSCOW (APF) — Former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced plans Thursday to create a political movement to serve as an alternative to Russia's sharply polarized political forces.

In remarks carried by the Itar-Tass press agency on the eve of the third anniversary of the aborted coup against him, Mr. Gorbachev, 63, said the movement, to be called Democratic Alternative, would be "powerful." He gave no details on when it would be set up, what its platform would be or what role he intended to play in it.

Mr. Gorbachev also predicted that policy directions following the legislative elections last December, when hard-line nationalists won a surge of support, would heighten political tensions. "The forces of yesterday will waste no time in taking advantage of that to take power," he said.

Vatican Pleas To Islam Raise Fears in West

New York Times Service

ROME — The Vatican's tactic of appealing to Islamic leaders for support in its campaign against a United Nations document on population control has begun to draw criticism in the West, where governments fear that the Vatican will ally itself with radical Islamic forces.

Seeking to head off approval of abortion rights and sexual freedom at a forthcoming world population conference, the Vatican has been seeking support from radical and fundamentalist governments and groups in Islamic countries, including Iran and Libya.

Less than a month before representatives of 180 nations are scheduled to meet in Cairo to discuss a draft document that lays down guidelines for avoiding a population explosion, the Vatican has acknowledged that its envoys have met recently with officials in Tehran and Tripoli.

They said the meetings were part of a widespread effort to gain support for its opposition to language on women's rights, including reproductive rights, in the preliminary draft, which is supported by the United States and many United Nations population experts.

Vatican officials say the papal envoy in Tehran, Monsignor Romeo Panciroli, met recently with Iranian officials, but denied that they had made any pact with Iran's radical Islamic leaders to oppose passage of the UN population document.

The denial came after news reports from Tehran quoted a senior Iranian government official as saying the Vatican had Iran's "full endorsement" on the issue.

Perhaps more striking was a report this week by the official Libyan press agency, JANA, that Vatican diplomats were sup-

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New Cases Against Carlos

Charges Sought In Railroad Blasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Two more cases will be reopened to try Carlos for terrorist attacks against the French railroads in the 1980s, Justice Minister Pierre Méhaignerie said Thursday.

Carlos, one of the world's most-wanted terrorists, was detained in Sudan on Sunday and handed over to France. He was arraigned Tuesday for a 1982 bombing just off the Champs-Élysées that killed one person and injured 63.

The justice minister's move Thursday came after a call Wednesday by the special anti-terrorist judge, Jean-Louis Bruguière, who is handling the Carlos prosecution. The judge will try to implicate Carlos in two attacks in the 1980s on the basis of files passed on by Germany from the former East German secret police, the Stasi.

The cases expected to bring new charges against the 44-year-old Venezuelan concern the March 1982 bombing of a Toulouse-Paris express train and a December 1983 bomb attack on Marseille's main train station. Each attack killed five people.

The guerrilla has been sentenced in absentia to life in jail for killing two French counter-intelligence agents in 1975. But magistrates and victims' families want him to face trial on other counts. Interior Minister Charles Pasqua says he has killed 83 people worldwide, at least 15 of them in France.

According to the French magazine Le Point, quoting Stasi files, the attack on the Toulouse-Paris express was a failed attempt to kill Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, who had been due to travel on the train.

Both that case and the attack on the Marseille station were abandoned by examining magistrates because there was insufficient evidence to send a suspect for trial.

Judge Bruguière, who examined Stasi documents in Hungary last year, will travel to Berlin in September to examine all Stasi documents concerning Carlos.

One of Carlos's lawyers, Mourad Oussedik, said Carlos had nothing to do with the two cases reopened Thursday.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Earthquake Kills At Least 147 in Northern Algeria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — An earthquake struck northwest Algeria early Thursday, killing at least 147 people as they slept and spreading panic through villages and towns in the Mascara region.

The quake, which hit about 400 kilometers (250 miles) west of Algiers, registered a magnitude of 5.6 on the Richter scale, according to the Algerian Center for Astrophysical Research.

At least 289 people were injured, local rescue officials said. Several aftershocks occurred, the strongest of which had a magnitude of 5.1. There was considerable damage to buildings and property, and from 8,000 to 10,000 people were left without shelter, according to rescue officials, quoted on national radio.

Hardest hit were Bou Hanifia, a hot springs resort, and Bou Henni, the radio said. The quake also struck the city of Mascara and was felt in Oran, the regional capital on the coast about 100 kilometers north of Mascara.

(Reuters, AP)

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Mourad Oussedik, a defense lawyer, leaving La Santé prison in Paris Thursday after visiting his client, Carlos, who has been charged with complicity in a 1982 car bombing.

Bosnian Serbs Play 'Greater Serbia' Card

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In another slap at world opinion, Bosnian Serbian leaders announced Thursday that they would formally seek to link their territories with Serbia and Montenegro.

The move appeared timed to increase opposition to an internationally negotiated Bosnian peace plan accepted by the republic's Croats and Muslims but vehemently opposed by the Bosnian Serbian leadership.

With most Bosnian Serbs appearing opposed to the peace plan, which would strip them of nearly a third of the 70 percent of Bosnia they now hold, their leaders have said they would abide by the results of an Aug. 27-28 referendum on its fate.

The announcement Thursday on the planned union of Serbian lands, carried by the Bosnian Serbian news agency Srna, seemed to be an attempt to churn up even more opposition to the plan.

Srna quoted Momislav Krajcinik, an aide to Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, as saying that Bosnian Serbs and their rebel brethren in Croatia would formally ask Serbia and Montenegro for permission to join them and create "Greater Serbia."

But Mr. Krajcinik, who made the comments at an assembly of Bosnian Serbs in Pale, southwest of Sarajevo, seemed to be speaking mostly for effect.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia is unlikely to en-

dorse any such union just two weeks after breaking all formal ties with the Bosnian Serbs. He wants to get crushing UN sanctions lifted on the Serbian-dominated remnants of Yugoslavia.

A United Nations aid official, meanwhile, said Thursday that Bosnian Serbs had withdrawn permission for urgent evacuation of sick women and children from the eastern Muslim enclave of Gorazde, endangering their lives.

Peter Kessler, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said Bosnian Serbs once again had tried to link the Gorazde evacuations to release of prisoners by the warring sides. This is "totally unacceptable," Mr. Kessler said. "There are people who need to get out, and they are in danger of dying if they don't."

The Bosnian Serbs had also informed UN officials that, starting Thursday, no convoys supplying UN personnel would be allowed to pass without giving the Serbs fuel. But a UN spokesman, Major Dacre Holloway, said their convoys were running without any problems Thursday morning.

In another development, several artillery rounds hit the Dubrovnik airport in southern Croatia on Thursday, a UN spokesman said.

The Croatian Army told the UN Protection Force that six artillery rounds had fallen near the runway. A 76mm shell hit the runway, according to a spokesman.

(AP, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Polish Ex-Spy Resigns After Outcry

WARSAW (Reuters) — A former Communist spy who was put in charge of Poland's civil intelligence three days ago resigned Thursday after an outcry that his nomination would threaten the country's relations with the West.

Marian Zacharski, sentenced to life imprisonment by a Los Angeles court in 1981 over espionage charges and later released in a spy swap, said he was quitting because he did not want to aggravate the dispute.

"I do not want to be a source of conflicts among Poles at a time when Poland most needs cooperation and agreement," he said. Mr. Zacharski is believed to have taken secret plans of Hawk and Phoenix missiles and those of the Patriot anti-missile system during his espionage operations in the United States between 1975 and 1981.

Russia Jails 3 Japanese for Poaching

TOKYO (AP) — Three Japanese fishermen caught by Russian authorities in disputed waters earlier this year have been sentenced to 15 months in prison for poaching, Japan's Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

Masanori Sawada, Kinzo Kubota and Noriaki Terasawa, the captains of three vessels found operating in waters off the Kuril Islands, which Russia seized from Japan at the end of World War II, received the sentences. The Foreign Ministry said the ships were seized in February and the sentences handed down last month on Shikotan, one of the disputed islands. The ministry said it was informed of the sentences only Wednesday, but did not explain the delay.

Earlier this week, a Russian patrol ship fired on two Japanese vessels, injuring the captain of one. That incident has led to a flurry of protests and exchanges between Moscow and Tokyo.

Nasrin Is Honored by Swedish Group

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The feminist author Taslima Nasrin, threatened with death by Muslim extremists in her native Bangladesh, came out of seclusion here Thursday and promised to continue her fight against "fundamentalist insanity."

Dr. Nasrin, who went into hiding after arriving here Aug. 10, spoke at a ceremony where the Swedish PEN Club awarded her the Kurt Tucholsky Prize for literature. "I have a dream, a dream of a world without inequality and oppression, where women could be strong in their own right, and enjoy dignity and independence," Dr. Nasrin said.

Since she fled Bangladesh, Dr. Nasrin said, her family has faced "daily death threats." She said her family members had no special protection, but did not plan to join her abroad. She indicated she would return home, but not soon.

Malaysia Bans 'Weak' Men From TV

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Malaysia is banning effeminate men from appearing on television because it fears such "weaklings" could derail the country's industrialization drive, the information minister, Mohammed Rahmat, said Thursday.

"When a man behaves like a woman, we fear he will become nonproductive later," he told a news conference. "We want our people to be strong, to work hard. When you're a man, show you're a man."

By way of example, the minister mentioned two Malaysian television programs that are no longer being broadcast. One featured two men dressed as women, and the other, loosely based on the U.S. situation comedy "Three's Company," included an effeminate male character.

TRAVEL UPDATE

'Aeroflot' Promises Better Service

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Russian airline Aeroflot, reacting to Western criticism, has promised to improve its services, put passengers up in hotels if planes run late and increase the number of international destinations.

But officials from Aeroflot Russian International Airlines, a branch of the state monopoly of Soviet days, say its new status as a joint-stock company owned by the state and staff will not change its obligation to the government. "About 30 percent of our international routes are not viable, but we have no plans to close these flights now that we are a joint-stock company," the airline's general director, Vladimir Tikhonov, said.

Aeroflot, dubbed "Aeroflop" by disillusioned passengers, has a reputation for poor service and delays. Western organizations have issued a series of increasingly desperate warnings about using Russian airlines or flying in or over the territory of the former Soviet Union.

Hundreds of restaurants in popular Italian tourist areas have failed hygiene tests, the police said. Health inspectors cautioned 500 restaurant owners and issued fines for 788 infringements for dirty kitchens and poor food storage.

British Petroleum plans to add seven gas stations, for a total of 12, by 1996 to its network in the Czech Republic, the Prague daily newspaper Rude Pravo reported.

South African Airways will fly directly to Bangkok and onward twice a week from Cape Town and Johannesburg starting Oct. 31. A Monday flight will start at Cape Town and stop in Johannesburg and Bangkok en route to Hong Kong. A Saturday flight will start in Johannesburg and fly to Bangkok and Singapore.

Romanian airport workers have postponed a one-day strike set for Thursday until Aug. 27, the Transport Ministry said.

Pilot Narrowly Averts Crash In Kuala Lumpur Radar Fire

KUALA LUMPUR — An airline pilot suddenly aborted landing his Boeing 737 to avoid crashing into another passenger jet at Kuala Lumpur's international airport, aviation officials said on Thursday.

They said Tuesday's near collision, reported by the pilot, was due to fire damage to a radar system. Flights have been delayed since Sunday after fire damaged the system at the airport on Saturday night.

Officials said the Malaysian Airline System pilot had to abort landing his Boeing 737-400, on a flight from Jakarta, within seconds to avoid crashing into a Taiwanese Eva Air Boeing 767-300.

Airline staff members later said the pilot was merely opting to do a routine circuit before landing.

The fire was the third at the airport in two years. Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said Thursday that the blaze had tarnished the country's image.

Rwanda Aid Workers Cope With Horror

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire — On her first day of work among the Rwandan refugees, Sara Rossi, a 28-year-old Swiss nurse, faced 2,500 sick and injured people sprawled on the tennis courts and around the grounds of a sports complex here. A virtual mountain of 500 dead bodies lay nearby. There was one other nurse, no running water, and few medical tools.

"When I came, I thought I could not deal with it," Miss Rossi said.

Months before, as a nurse in Rwanda, she had seen the mutilated bodies and treated the hacked victims of the massacres. Now, among those pleading with her for succor were possibly some of the killers and certainly some of their comrades.

"I had seen what they had done," she said. "But it was not possible to think about it. You stay here, and you do what you can."

The warriors of disaster relief like Miss Rossi share certain qualities: endurance, common sense, even-handedness, a sense of humor, as well as the essential ingredient of professional skill.

As the plight of the Rwandan refugees unfolded, the frontline aid agencies — the International Committee of the Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, Oxfam, Irish Concern — flew in their most seasoned workers. But the magnitude of the situation was such that the leaders of the

teams kept a careful watch on their workers and provided professional assistance to ensure that they did not crack under the pressure.

At the Doctors Without Borders compound, three specialists were brought in to talk with aid workers when they returned from the camps at night. Guidelines dealing with stress were circulated: to feel guilty was normal, sleepless nights were likely.

For Miss Rossi, who worked for Doctors Without Borders in Rwanda before joining the Red Cross, hundreds died before her eyes at the height of the cholera crisis. To keep her resolve, Miss Rossi said she relied on "my mentality."

"I talk a lot," she said. "I don't keep all the information inside. You have people who don't talk, they crack. It's very important to talk, and we are a very united team."

The Red Cross has a reputation for working in the toughest areas, particularly war situations, and with people like the Rwandan soldiers, whom some other agencies choose not to deal with.

Until three years ago, the Red Cross did not bother too much with psychological support for its workers.

But this has changed with the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, Liberia, Somalia, and now Rwanda. Two Swiss delegates who witnessed the mass killing of Rwandans in April and May, and who were in Red Cross ambulances when

Tutsi patients were dragged out by Hutu militia, have been given psychiatric treatment in Switzerland, Red Cross officials say.

"The stress is immense, but part of our job is to learn to be humble and to know that you are not going to save the whole of humanity," said Johanna Grombach, 31, head of the agency's 30-member team here. "What is important is to know that it is not our fault. That if people are dying it is because of war, and we must understand that the responsibility for the problem is the war."

Miss Grombach, who has worked with the Red Cross in Croatia, Central Asia, and South Africa, says she has a bottom-line rule for what makes a good aid worker: "They shouldn't have too great a heart. If you want to save the world, forget it. We don't need people who are too empathetic. We need professionals."

Japan to Send Soldiers

Japan announced Thursday that it would send soldiers to countries bordering Rwanda to help refugees, the first overseas relief mission by its military, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

"There is no more comprehensive way for Japan to afford relief," Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Nobuo Ishihara said. The announcement followed agreement on the mission on Wednesday by the three parties in the ruling coalition.

Mr. Ishihara gave no details of the size of the contingent or when it would leave.

Mandela Is Upbeat on First 100 Days

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — One hundred days into his presidency, Nelson Mandela pronounced himself satisfied on Thursday with the pace and scope of South Africa's political, social and economic transformation.

"Our nation has succeeded to handle its problems with great wisdom," Mr. Mandela said in a stock-taking speech to Parliament. "We have a government that has brought together bitter enemies into a constructive relationship." He added, "We have a government that is in control and whose programs are on course."

The upbeat assessment is shared by Mr. Mandela's constituents. In a Gallup/Mar-

kinor poll published here Thursday, 75 percent of Indians, 70 percent of blacks, 63 percent of so-called coloreds and 58 percent of whites said they thought the new government was doing well. Nearly two-thirds of all South Africans also said they thought race relations had improved.

But despite the widespread goodwill, these early days after South Africa's rebirth have been notable more for what has not happened than for what has.

On the positive side, the pre-election spoilers who had made the campaign such a dicey and dangerous affair, ranging from rightist Afrikaners to traditionalist Zulus to hard-line security

force members, have barely registered a murmur of complaint about the new order.

On the negative side, the hoped-for post-apartheid investment boom has not materialized, the nation's crime rate has not dropped, and the new government has not yet begun to deliver on its ambitious plans to build houses, water and sewer systems and health clinics for the masses victimized by apartheid.

"We've had to get to know what government is," said Jay Naidoo, a minister without portfolio and former union leader who is in charge of coordinating the administration's reconstruction and development program. "I not only had no portfolio, I had no job description and no staff. We're all on a steep learning curve here."

Mr. Mandela took credit on Thursday for achieving some of his short-term goals, such as providing free health care for poor children under six and pregnant mothers.

On the other hand, he acknowledged that this new service has left many health clinics

around the country unable to cope with the increased traffic.

Meantime, the centerpiece of his administration's reconstruction program, building 1 million new homes over five years, is already bogged down by financing and local complications.

Whatever his record on delivering the goods, Mr. Mandela has received high marks for the tone of statesmanship and spirit of reconciliation he has brought to the national unity government. Editorials in the conservative white press now routinely praise him, as does the man who was his most bitter pre-election rival, the head of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"I don't think he could have done better," said Chief Buthelezi, who is now the minister of home affairs. "He has performed very well as a father figure and a head of government."

At age 76, Mr. Mandela has kept up a blistering pace, taking time off only for a cataract operation last month that improved his vision.

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THE AMERICAS / HEALTH AND CRIME



NO-GO — An exhaust cloud floating over the space shuttle Endeavour after its launching was aborted Thursday less than a second before blast-off. The countdown had reached zero, but a fuel pump apparently had overheated.

Away From Politics

• Helped by cooler temperatures and gentler winds, fire fighters have surrounded and controlled half the fire burning in the hills near San Luis Obispo on the central California coast.

• Flash-flood warnings were in effect throughout the Carolinas, adding to the fears of residents already sorting through the damage caused by several tornadoes. Meanwhile, the third tropical storm of the season neared hurricane strength as it made its way across the Atlantic.

• Prosecutors in St. Louis dismissed terrorism charges against a death-row in-

mate convicted of murdering his daughter based on evidence uncovered by the FBI while it monitored his pro-Palestinian activities. Zian Isa and his wife stabbed their daughter to death in 1989 because she had turned her back on Palestinian ways.

• The district attorney in Alameda County, California, has filed felony charges against an employee of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory who allegedly used lab computers to store and distribute pornography.

• The coffee that spilled on Stella Lie-

beck was hot — so hot that a jury awarded the 81-year-old woman \$2.9 million in damages. In February 1992, she bought a take-out cup of coffee at a McDonald's restaurant in New Mexico. While she was driving, it spilled and she sustained third-degree burns.

• The stars are tilting on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. The Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority confirmed that boring under Hollywood Boulevard for a new underground rail service had caused the Walk of Fame to buckle and crack. *AP, AP, LAT, NYT, Reuters*

★ POLITICAL NOTES

Ruling Muddies Texas Vote

HOUSTON — A federal judicial panel has thrown Texas politics into turmoil less than three months before the November election by ruling that three oddly shaped congressional districts in Houston and Dallas were unconstitutional because they were created solely to protect minorities. The judges ordered the districts redrawn.

The immediate effect of the ruling was confusion. A spokesman for the Texas attorney general said it was unclear whether the decision could be overturned, or at least delayed, on appeal or whether the Texas Legislature would be forced into special session to redraw the districts.

If the state has to redraw the lines now, many candidates will find that they campaigned in neighborhoods where residents are no longer able to vote for them. And any redrawing would affect many more than the three districts at issue in the lawsuit.

The ruling arose from a suit filed by some Republicans who contended that the drawing of lines to help ensure the election of black and Hispanic candidates was an unconstitutional act of racial gerrymandering. In its ruling, the judicial panel concluded that the districts "bear the odious imprint of racial apartheid."

For years, state and U.S. courts had accepted such districts as a way to increase minority voting power under the U.S. Voting Rights Act.

Earlier this month, a meandering, 160-mile-long (260-kilometer) district in North Carolina was upheld by a U.S. court. The district, in places no wider than an interstate highway that winds through it, is "ugly," the court said, but it found it nonetheless constitutionally

North Widens TV Campaign

WASHINGTON — Oliver L. North is preparing to run television commercials outside Virginia for his U.S. Senate campaign in that state, a fund-raising tactic that apparently has never been tried by a congressional candidate.

Aides to Mr. North said they were producing a low-cost, 30-minute television show touting his candidacy and were searching for stations to air it in Texas and Arkansas late this month. If the "infomercial" proves profitable there, they say, they will probably expand its audience to other states.

"There is no precedent for this," said Norman Ornstein, a political scientist at the American Enterprise Institute. But he added that "if this works for North, you can bet it won't be the last time we see it." *(WP)*

House Passes Military Bill

WASHINGTON — The House has approved a \$264 billion military budget despite objections from conservatives that it will barely meet U.S. military needs. The bill provides for a \$2.8 billion increase in spending, but after adjustment for inflation, that translates to a cut of just under 1 percent.

Representative Gerald B. Solomon, a Republican from New York, charged that the bill was pushing the United States toward "unilateral disarmament." But liberals argued that the cuts

were warranted. "The Cold War is over," said Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California. "The Berlin Wall is down." *(AP)*

New Whitewater Casualty

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department's top lawyer, Jean E. Hanson, resigned Thursday, the second Whitewater casualty in as many days. Her decision followed that of Deputy Secretary Roger C. Altman.

Lawmakers had questioned the veracity of both officials at congressional hearings on the Whitewater affair, which involves President Bill Clinton's past business dealings. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, who accepted Ms. Hanson's resignation with regret, said he had recommended that she be succeeded as general counsel by Edward S. Knight, his executive secretary and adviser.

He also recommended that Mr. Altman be replaced by Frank N. Newman, the undersecretary for finance. Mr. Newman, a veteran of the banking industry who joined the Treasury Department last year, has been guiding policy in management of the public debt, regulation of financial institutions and other domestic financial matters.

Quote/Unquote

Representative Cleo Fields, a Louisiana Democrat who was one of three black congressmen to agree under pressure from President Bill Clinton not to block the president's crime bill from being brought to the House floor for debate: "I cannot in my conscience vote for a crime bill that has 60 different death penalties. But I will give the Congress and the American people the opportunity to debate the crime bill." *(AP)*

Elias Canetti, Nobel Prize Author, Is Dead

ZURICH — Elias Canetti, the exclusive writer and fugitive from Nazism who won the 1981 Nobel Prize in Literature, has died, a relative said Thursday. He was 89.

Mr. Canetti, a Bulgarian-born British citizen who wrote in German, died Sunday, said the relative, who asked not to be identified. He was buried Wednesday in a place of honor beside the grave of the Irish author James Joyce in the Flumtern cemetery, said Zurich's mayor, Josef Estermann. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Mr. Canetti went into hiding after being named winner of the Nobel prize for writings that "marked by a broad outlook, a wealth of ideas and artistic power."

The Swedish Academy, which administers the prize, likened Mr. Canetti to Dostoevsky and European writers of the early 20th century whom he admired, including Franz Kafka. Emerging from his seclusion in the early 1980s, Mr. Canetti denounced the nuclear arms buildup as "utter madness."

Mr. Canetti began writing dramas and novels in the early 1930s, but developed a wide following among German readers only in 1960 with the publication of the first volume of his major work, "Crowds and Power."



Elias Canetti, who received his Nobel prize in 1981.

In a rare meeting with reporters in 1981, he noted that a theme common to his writings was "the importance of crowds in modern life, the terrifying importance of power which is in danger of destroying the whole earth."

A nightmarish novel, "Auto-da-Fé," which he wrote in the early 1930s, was not published in Vienna until 1963. But his drama, "The Wedding," was published in 1932 and two years later he completed "Comedy of Vanity."

Mr. Canetti also distinguished himself as an essayist, dramatist, aphorist and theoretical thinker. After the Nazi takeover of

Austria, Mr. Canetti, of Spanish-Jewish descent, left Vienna in late 1938 and went to Paris and then to London, where he worked as a free-lance writer and was granted a British passport.

Later he maintained homes in London and Zurich.

Yeshayahu Leibowitz, 91, Israeli Philosopher

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Yeshayahu Leibowitz, 91, Israel's most famous philosopher and a critic of the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, died of cardiac arrest Thursday in Jerusalem.

"Professor Leibowitz was one of the greatest figures in the life of the Jewish people and the state of Israel for generations," President Ezer Weizman said in a statement.

A religious scholar with doctorates in medicine, biochemistry and philosophy, the Lar-

an-born Mr. Leibowitz — dubbed Israel's "prophet of rage" — refused the country's most prestigious prize in 1993 after Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he would boycott the ceremony.

In sharp contrast to the public's initial euphoria at Israel's lightning victory in the 1967 Middle East war, Mr. Leibowitz warned that the occupation of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank could spell the downfall of the Jewish state.

Catholicos Vazgen I, 85, Led Armenian Christians

YEREVAN, Armenia (AP) — Catholicos Vazgen I, 85, the spiritual leader of Armenian Christians, died Thursday of cancer.

He was patriarch of the Armenian Apostolic Church. Catholicos Vazgen, born Levon Karapet Palchian in 1908 in Bucharest, died at his villa in the Armenian capital, Yerevan.

Gains in Science and Math

WASHINGTON — American students have gained almost a full grade level in science proficiency, and math scores have risen too, since the 1983 report "A Nation at Risk" described a crisis in American schools, the Education Department has found.

But there were no gains in reading and writing skills, the

A Blow to Bipartisan Health Plan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Senators trying to nudge health reform toward a bipartisan middle ground got what they called "sobering" news Thursday on the likely costs of their proposals.

A self-styled "mainstream" coalition of 10 Democratic and 9 Republican senators had hoped during the day to present a package of amendments to a bill proposed by the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine.

But members seemed downcast after their briefing by Robert Reischauer, the director of the Congressional Budget Office.

Should the senators' effort unravel, it could be a blow to the overall Senate health reform effort, since many consider a compromise like theirs the best chance of getting a bill through the chamber.

Mr. Reischauer reportedly told the sena-

tors that they would either have to radically scale back the subsidies they hoped to offer or else find some way of bringing in a lot of money to pay for them.

"It was a dash of the cold water of reality," Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, said of the briefing.

The group is trying to broaden its base by talking to a more conservative bloc of senators who back a lean health bill.

The Mitchell bill would result in health coverage for 95 percent of Americans, up from 85 percent today. The bipartisan group's bill was patterned on a proposal from the Senate Finance Committee, which the budget office said would cover 92 percent of Americans.

But Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, who, along with Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, supports a bill without tax increases or requirements that employers buy insur-

ance for their workers, said, "The more we listen, the more we find insoluble problems, problems that could in fact cause the cure to be worse than the disease."

Senator John H. Chafee, a Republican of Rhode Island and the leader of the mainstream group, admitted that "there's clearly some sentiment in that direction." But, he added, "I certainly don't want to throw in the towel yet."

He called the meeting with Mr. Reischauer "sobering."

The mood is toward scaling things down, Mr. Chafee said of subsidies, adding that the senators also wanted "a greater effort at cost containment."

Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, said of possible ground between the Nunn-Domenici group and the mainstream group: "We're trying to form a marriage. It may have to be a shotgun wedding."

Power Play by the Gun Lobby? Complexities of Clinton's Defeat on Crime

By Thomas B. Rosenstiel and Dwight Morris

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton tries to salvage his stalled crime bill by railing against the National Rifle Association, a larger question is emerging. Just how instrumental was the gun lobby in engineering one of the administration's most important political defeats?

The answer appears to be more complicated than the president paints it.

There are two groups of House members who combined to stall the bill: Republicans who on partisan or financial grounds opposed the many social programs and those who cannot support the ban on assault weapons contained in the legislation.

Even if all gun lobby supporters had voted against him, Mr. Clinton still could have won the vote last week if he had kept others in his camp, most notably 19 Republicans who support gun control.

The president failed with the gun-control supporters for reasons that had nothing to do with the political "trick" that he has attributed to the Rifle Association's lobbying.

Despite some critical legislative defeats in recent years, the group still has great reach. Opposition to gun control remains a powerful movement in many parts of the country.

Roughly half of the 42 House Democrats who had approved

the crime bill in April but voted last week to keep the legislation from coming to a final vote did so because the bill now includes the assault weapons ban. All those members already have received substantial contributions from the gun lobby this year, Federal Election Commission records show.

Of those, half were from Texas. One Texan, Representative Charles Wilson, a Democrat, said opposing the association there is like "putting a gun in your mouth."

Twenty-two of the 55 Republicans who had once supported the bill, then voted against it, also have received large contributions from the gun lobby.

The Rifle Association spent nearly \$5 million on congressional campaigns in 1992 by giving to candidates directly and by spending money to support specific candidates but without any formal link to the campaign. So far this year, its groups have contributed nearly \$1 million.

But perhaps even more than its money, the lobby remains powerful because it is well organized and its members are vocal in what the group calls its "zero tolerance" for gun control.

Another block of resistance was 10 members of the Congressional Black Caucus. They did not vote for the bill because it did not include anti-discrimination mandates in the application of the death penalty.

Yet Hottier Horse-Trading

Katharine Q. Seelye of The

New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

Three members of the Congressional Black Caucus, giving in to presidential pressure, said they now would vote with the administration on moving the crime bill to the floor, and the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, was optimistic enough to predict an early vote.

But others were more cautious. "It looks more doable today than it has for the last week," said Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, who pushed much of the legislation through the House. "But anyone who says definitively that it's going to happen isn't a student of recent history."

It was not certain, however, whether the three Black Caucus members would vote for the bill once it reaches a final floor vote.

Meetings continued, with congressional leaders hashing out details of concessions that would win them the eight votes they need to reverse last week's vote. Under discussion were cuts in prevention programs and protection from sexual predators and a possible modification in the ban on assault weapons.

Christopher Shays of Connecticut, a leader of 11 Republican representatives who backed the bill last week, said that the group demands \$1 billion to \$2 billion in cuts in crime prevention programs in the package.

Simpson Defense Angry Over Unshared Evidence

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Lawyers for O.J. Simpson have accused prosecutors of denying them access to blood samples that police have had since Mr. Simpson's former wife and her friend were stabbed to death two months ago.

In a pretrial hearing that included angry exchanges and personal attacks between the two sides, prosecutors told Judge Lance A. Ito of Los Angeles County Superior Court that the samples — two drops of blood — had been on a list of evidence but that the police department had not sent them with other samples to a Maryland laboratory for DNA testing.

Defense lawyers said that meant genetic tests of some blood samples might not be ready in time for the trial. They accused the prosecution of violating a court order, stating that the delay limited the amount of evidence the prosecution was required to share.

The judge in Mr. Simpson's preliminary hearing last month ordered prosecutors to set aside 10 percent of all samples for the defense to do its own testing.

The issue of DNA blood testing is critical to both sides, and Wednesday's exchanges reflected the rising pressure with the trial scheduled to start Sept. 19.

A defense lawyer, Gerald F.

Uelmen, called the delay in sharing evidence "a shell game" by the prosecutors.

Marcia Clark, the deputy district attorney who is leading the prosecution, called Mr. Uelmen's assertions "hypocritical ramblings." She told the court that prosecutors had done their best to ensure that the defense got its required share of all blood samples.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to charges of first-degree murder in the stabbing deaths of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman.

Without a witness to the killings, prosecutors have built their case on circumstantial evidence, including blood samples. Laboratories are able to examine blood for genetic markers that can, at the least, rule out some people as suspects.

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Herald Tribune

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Who's Against Inflation?

True, there are few signs of rising inflation on the American horizon, but plenty of signs that the economy is running close to full capacity. If it were allowed to exceed its capacity, inflation would soon accelerate. Investors' fears would send interest rates shooting upward, and the economy would tip into a recession, as it did in 1990. That is why the Federal Reserve has again tried to stay ahead of the game with a preemptive increase in short-term interest rates to slow the economy a little. And that is why the Clinton administration is supporting it.

The idea is to try to keep the economy on a steady course, without the usual surges and dips, to get through the election year 1996 and perhaps through the whole decade without another recession. The circumstances are as favorable as they are likely to be. There is little prospect of the kind of tremendous worldwide boom that generated the troubles of the 1970s. The deficit is declining. Unemployment has fallen dramatically this year and is already down in the range that the administration expected to reach only in 1996.

That raises an interesting question. Bill Clinton complains that he is not getting the credit he deserves for a highly effective economic policy. A lot of possible reasons

have been suggested. While employment is way up, incomes have been flat for most people, and for those on the bottom half of the ladder they have been falling for a long time. Some regions of the country, notably the West Coast, are recovering much more slowly than others. Cuts in defense spending and restructuring in business corporations have cost the jobs of many thousands who thought they were secure for life.

But perhaps there is something else as well. A lot of people seem to be ambivalent about inflation. Economists warn, with a wealth of evidence, that it only leads to high unemployment and deep pain. But people often associate it with other things — rapid, if illusory, pay increases and magical reduction of personal debts. There is no one of prominence in American politics who actually favors inflation, but there are a good many who are prepared to take far greater risks with it than President Clinton — let alone the Federal Reserve. Nearly all of the congressional complaints about the latest interest rate increases are coming from Democrats. Paradoxically, the tight grip on inflation that is the key to Mr. Clinton's economic success may also be part of the explanation for the chorus of complaints from his own party.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kenneth Starr Should Go

When a special Washington court replaced Robert Fiske with Kenneth Starr as Whitewater independent counsel two weeks ago, the judges specifically cited the need for the appearance, as well as the reality, of impartial justice. But it is now clear that the chairman of that panel, Judge David Sentelle, violated the court's own standard for purity of appearance by meeting with a senator eager to have the court dump Mr. Fiske as counsel. For that reason, the appointment of Mr. Starr is fatally tainted.

This situation was brought about by Judge Sentelle's flamboyantly bad judgment in meeting with Senator Lauch Faircloth and another Clinton opponent, Senator Jesse Helms. At the time, Judge Sentelle and his two colleagues on the court were considering the appointment of a new prosecutor. Mr. Starr is in no way to blame for this untoward meeting, but he has to recognize that a cloud of political favoritism now hangs over his appointment and will undermine public confidence in it. As a matter of public service and personal honor, he should resign the appointment.

The independent counsel law, recently renewed, is designed to make sure that federal investigations involving high government officials — in this case President and Mrs. Clinton — are evenhanded and appear so. Yet last month, while the court was studying whether to keep Mr. Fiske or make its own choice, Judge Sentelle lunched with Senator Faircloth, leader of a group pressing the Justice Department to remove Mr. Fiske. Joining them in the Senate dining room was Senator Helms, Judge Sentelle's political patron and one of the Clintons' most outspoken foes in Congress. They all deny discussing the pending appointment. But the public must not be asked to take such matters on faith, any more than it should have to take on faith that all the suspicious circumstances of Whitewater were innocuous coincidence. A crisis of political confidence cannot be cured by an inquiry that has the look of political collusion.

In regard to public confidence, there is another troubling circumstance. It now

emerges that Mr. Starr was working on a legal brief for a conservative women's organization opposing Bill Clinton in the Paula Jones sexual harassment lawsuit against him. Mr. Starr's legal view, that the president enjoyed no constitutional immunity from the suit for alleged actions when governor of Arkansas, had been well known. But by undertaking the friend-of-the-court brief Mr. Starr passed from public commentator to litigating opponent of the president, a clear conflict with his independent counsel assignment.

Although his firm has ended its participation in the Jones case, Mr. Starr's original decision to take it on further blunders the appearance of impartiality that his present assignment requires.

Replacing Mr. Fiske was a reasonable step. His own appearance of impartiality was blighted by the fact that he had been recruited by Attorney General Janet Reno. Indeed, the court placed such a high value on appearance that it said its only reason for replacing him was the need to provide "an apparent as well as an actual independence on the part of the counsel."

By that standard, the Starr appointment cannot stand, nor should Judge Sentelle participate in the naming of a new counsel. He can step aside and leave the matter to his colleagues. Failing that, the chief justice ought to name a new chairman for the panel to replace Judge Sentelle.

At the time of the Starr appointment two weeks ago, the editorial page of The New York Times applauded the court's decision, and it retains respect for Mr. Starr's service as solicitor general. But his appointment now looks like a stain on the law and the ethical precepts that the judges say they recognize. The appearance of impartial justice is not some flimsy rule of etiquette but the essence of justice itself. Moreover, Mr. Clinton and others in the administration deserve a prosecutor who cannot be accused either of favoring them or of being tied too closely to their opponents. Mr. Starr, rightly proud of an honorable career, stands in the way of justice as long as he clings to this unfortunate assignment.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

French Needed in Rwanda

On Monday Rwanda will face yet another potential crisis if France keeps to its plan to complete withdrawal of its peacekeepers by then. Most of those 2,500 troops have been protecting a security zone in southwestern Rwanda where more than 600,000 people, mostly Hutu, have fled, fearing reprisal killings by a new Tutsi-dominated government. Observers fear that as the French leave, so will the unprotected Hutu, making a second human wave across the border into Zaire, where some 800,000 refugees already languish in disease-ridden, makeshift camps.

But, unlike the last Rwandan exodus, this one can be forestalled. An obvious preventive step would be to persuade France to stay until a planned United Nations peacekeeping force, made up of troops from African nations, can be assembled. Objections to a longer French stay, however, arise in Paris, although there is a clamor to bring the troops home, but among suspicious leaders of the new regime in Kigali. Its agreement is essential, but its distrust is understandable.

It was the French, after all, who trained the predominantly Hutu army responsible for the mass killings of Tutsi

and moderate Hutu in April, after the presidents of Rwanda and neighboring Burundi were killed in an unexplained crash. As the sheer horror of these genocidal massacres sank in, only France was prepared to intervene effectively.

There were credible fears that France would try to rescue its Hutu former clients from certain defeat in a civil war or, worse, try to protect perpetrators of genocide from war crimes trials. Still, for lack of any other volunteers, the Security Council approved a 60-day intervention by France, solely for humanitarian purposes.

By general agreement, France's tough paratroopers did not take sides, and the French presence saved thousands of lives. Yet fears of a secret French agenda persist, especially among leaders of the victorious Rwanda Patriotic Front, who until now have demanded that French troops leave the security zone.

It is only the timing, and not the principle, of the French pullout that is in dispute. A new Rwandan government eager to reassure terrified Hutu would add to its credibility by agreeing to a continued French presence in the security zone until a multinational force is fully deployed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Oppose Iranian and Other Extremists, Not All Islam

By Omar Al Hassan

LONDON — The demand by Judge Juan José Galeano in Argentina that four Iranian diplomats be arrested in connection with the bombing in Buenos Aires on July 18 again highlights the role of Iran in international terrorism.

Over the years, Western response to contacts between Iranian diplomats and European extremist groups, and to assassinations of Iranian dissidents in several European countries, has been fragmented and weak, belying the notion of belligerence against proven supporters of extremist action. Western double standards have allowed economic interests to dictate a dual policy toward Iran: condemnation of its support for radical movements, and on the trade front business as usual.

Iranian links with extreme Islamic groups in the Middle East have supported political campaigns. Add to this Iran's recent procurement of conventional and unconventional arms, which has created a climate of mistrust and arms race in the region. While claiming to favor a "good neighbor policy," Iran occupies three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates. This is seen by its neighbors as but one example of Tehran's expansionist aims.

In recent years the Iranian president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, has been portrayed

as a pragmatist or moderate, yet Iranian involvement in murder and terror has gone on. No doubt Mr. Rafsanjani — who once shared a prison cell with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and was one of his closest associates — has distanced himself from what has been going on. There is evidence that he has moved away from his former mentor's dream of exporting the Islamic revolution.

However, continued evidence of Iranian links with many of the world's extremist groups reflects internal differences within Iranian politics that stretch out into the country's diplomatic missions. The Foreign and Interior ministries have different agendas, the former tending toward Mr. Rafsanjani's moderate line while the latter are implicated in the country's more extreme actions. Add the Ministry of Intelligence and Security, linked to meetings with European extremist groups, and there is a cocktail of competing factions with separate agendas.

The response of the world in general and the West in particular should at last be put narrow national interests aside and unite to defeat the radical elements within Iran and international terrorism.

Immediate action should be taken against Iranian diplomats involved in nefarious activities; Iranian visitors, including officials, should be carefully watched in all they do. The time has come for plain talk and firmer action, demonstrating that the West understands how Iranian radicals have used the Islamic faith as a cover for covert operations, exposing the millions of decent and caring Muslims to opprobrium that they ill deserve.

The West should realize that Islam is not a threat. It is important to understand that Iran is not the sole representative of Islam in the world. Iran has a population of 45 million, compared with the 1.2 billion population of the Muslim world. And it is a minority within the government who make the headlines and become misperceived as representatives not just of Iranian feeling but of Islam as well.

The international community, including the Muslim world, should unite against all forms of extremism, wherever it comes from. Support should be voiced for President Rafsanjani and his more moderate backers in Iran, provided he denounces and eliminates terrorism; distances himself from radical groups in Iran and the rest of the world;

curtails the procurement of arms; denounces expansionist tendencies; returns the three islands to the Emirates, and applies more attention to economic problems, aimed at the improvement of living standards for all Iranians.

As long as Iranian politics remain factionalized there will be no hope of severing the links to extremist organizations, and incidents such as those in Buenos Aires and London will continue to occur. The West has not helped with occasions of accommodation to radical Islamic leaders. The United States has spoken with radicals in its embassies in some Arab countries. This is not to say that dialogue should be discouraged, but when this leads to the granting of political asylum to extremist leaders, it gives more credence to the extremist cause.

What is required, along with joint efforts to combat extremists, is action to isolate the violent elements that use Islam as a tool from the vast majority for whom Islam is as it should be, a faith.

The writer is chairman of the Gulf Center for Strategic Studies and a former ambassador of the League of Arab States to the United Kingdom and Ireland. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The United States Backs the Process of European Integration

By Stuart E. Eizenstat

Ambassador Eizenstat is the U.S. representative to the European Union.

BRUSSELS — The U.S.-European Union summit meeting in Berlin last month deserves more attention than it has received. The meeting, involving President Bill Clinton, the European Commission president, Jacques Delors, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany (in his capacity as head of the EU's rotating presidency), satisfied a requirement of the 1990 Trans-Atlantic Declaration for a biennial session at the highest level. But it was far from ordinary or routine.

Mr. Clinton used the meeting to send the clearest message that any American president has given of unequivocal support for the historic process of European integration. He stressed his firm commitment not only to the European Union as a fact of life but to a stronger, more self-reliant and, at times, more independent Europe as a positive force for American interests.

The president and his administration conceive that a more united Europe comes not at the expense of our bilateral ties but in their augmentation. Such a Eu-

rope is in our national security interests for a variety of reasons.

• The European Union reinforces Europe's democratic impulse. Greece, Spain and Portugal were encouraged to shed dictatorship by the prospect of membership. Germany's healthy democracy has found a home imbedded in and surrounded by other democracies. This, in turn, produces a more stable European continent.

• The European Union is the major vehicle for French-German reconciliation. Twice in this century, American lives and treasure have been spent in wars between Germany and France.

• The Union provides a common address for more and more of America's business with Europe, thus simplifying decision-making. As difficult as the Uruguay Round negotiations were and as formidable an interlocutor as the Union presented in Sir Leon Brittan, having one person who spoke for 12

countries made it easier to reach the historic agreement than if we had been forced to conduct multiple separate negotiations.

• The stronger European economy has made Europe a more attractive location for American investment. But this aspect of the European Union has broader significance. As President Clinton has stated, in the post-Cold War world, economics is a critical element of national security policy, which cannot be neatly separated from traditional security concerns. The European Union, as a source of assistance to its neighbors and to other regions of the globe, has a major role to play.

An important element in this largely unreported summit meeting was its emphasis on the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. President Clinton spelled out a clear vision in Berlin of the need for a divided Europe to be made whole.

EU member states pulled themselves from the ashes of World War II with U.S. assistance. The president sees the vital importance of now extending Western Europe's quality of life to those who are emerging from communism's rubble. Ways and means for more outreach to the East were discussed at the summit, for example the need for improved market access for goods from these nations, and greater Western investment.

Third, the three leaders found a formula to turn what have been largely episodic semiannual events, with little continuity, into more substantive, interconnected sessions, which can make important decisions.

To provide follow-up to Berlin, U.S.-EU experts' groups at a senior level are being set up, charged with making policy recommendations for the next summit, in the first half of 1995 under the French presidency.

These expert groups are to focus on how the United States and the European Union can jointly strengthen the economies and de-

mocracies of Central and Eastern Europe, and on how the United States and the Union can better relate to each other in the new areas of Union competence under the Maastricht treaty, with emphasis on foreign policy and on the fight against international crime and narcotics.

The eventual form that the Union takes is up to its member states and ultimately its citizens. But neither is the United States a bystander. We have a stake in the outcome of the great debate about Europe's future. We support a more cohesive common foreign policy, an independent European defense pillar in coordination with NATO, and more efficient decision-making procedures.

Practical issues of importance to average Americans and Europeans were discussed in Berlin, from cooperation against organized crime to how to create more jobs and economic growth.

It is now up to the Union to show that it can meet these heavy responsibilities.

International Herald Tribune.

The Case for Giving NATO an American Secretary-General

By David M. Law

BRUSSELS — Ten years ago, in a strategic era that seems light-years away, Henry Kissinger suggested a major innovation in NATO's personnel policy: on the retirement of the incumbent secretary-general, Lord Carrington, the alliance's top political post should go to an American; the position of Supreme Allied Commander Europe, always held by an American, should be assigned to a European.

The proposal attracted media attention but made little headway in alliance capitals. It was an idea whose time had clearly not yet come. When Lord Carrington departed in 1988, his place was taken by Manfred Wörner, the seventh in a series of distinguished European secretaries-general.

As leaders gather for Mr. Wörner's funeral in Brussels this Friday, the names of possible suc-

cessors that are circulating are without exception West European. Nevertheless, there are good reasons for member countries to take a fresh look at personnel options.

The system in place is a product of the Cold War. The East-West conflict required NATO to deploy massive military might as insurance against possible aggression by the Warsaw Pact. America was the alliance's leading nuclear power; its forces were the largest of any member country. To have an American in NATO's top military position was strategically sensible.

So indispensable was the commander's nationality to the credibility of deterrence that NATO's political leadership was invariably entrusted to a European.

While the tandem of American commander and European sec-

retary-general reflected the political-military realities of the Cold War, they do not give adequate expression to the strategic setting that has succeeded it.

With the collapse of Soviet power, the United States is no longer generally prepared to take the lead in European security. With the changes that the United States has been effecting in its force structure, it no longer can.

The many years of ambiguity in the American attitude toward European integration are over. Washington now has a strong stake in seeing West Europeans organize their resources and their decision-making in a way which allows them to take the lead in dealing with their security.

To be sure, a reversal of European and American roles might

smack of gamble at a time when renationalization of European security policies threatens. Integrated Europe is far from enjoying a military profile as significant in the continent's new strategic environment as America's was in the old.

On the other hand, there is little to be gained in perpetuating past patterns of leadership. The alliance finds itself at a bifurcation point. One path leads toward decay, the other toward restructuring responsibilities. The selection of an American as Manfred Wörner's successor would signal the preparedness of member countries to move in the second direction, bringing several advantages in the process.

• Appointing an American as secretary-general and a European as supreme commander would give symbolic weight to the changed U.S. role. It would underscore that a smaller troop presence by no means indicates waning political interest, and that the political dimension of the North American contribution has become more important than the military one.

• It would facilitate efforts to ensure complementary cooperation between NATO and the institutions of European integration. Dialogue between an American secretary-general and the European secretary-general of the Western European Union would be much more genuinely trans-Atlantic than have been the exchanges between the German and Dutch members in the last few years. An American in the NATO slot would be less perceived as a competitor of the WEU secretary-general and the EU Commission president, and more as a natural partner.

• Military cooperation between North American and European forces would be facilitated. The nomination of a European commander would favor the "separable but not separate" approach to forces assignable to NATO or WEU missions.

• Any remaining rationale for France's traditional reluctance to allow its forces to serve under NATO (that is, American) command would vanish. With Americans in the posts of NATO secretary-general and deputy commander, similar U.S. reservations could likely be overcome.

• The appointment of an American secretary-general would contribute to a better understanding in Europe of issues of direct significance to the security of the Western Hemisphere. The days are past when a direct threat, other than that of a nuclear attack, to the North American continent could be considered implausible.

To judge by the wrangling over Jacques Delors's succession as Commission president, NATO's European members would have a hard time agreeing on one of their own to follow Manfred Wörner. An American successor with impeccably pro-European integration credentials could save the day.

Over the longer term, an American secretary-general could help salvage the chances of breathing new life into what is still the world's most distinguished democratic club.

The writer, a Canadian political analyst at the European Center for International Security in Starnberg, Bavaria, is a former head of policy planning in the Political Affairs Division at NATO. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Personal Diaries Should Stay Private

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Like everyone else, I smacked my lips at the revelations in a Treasury aide's diary of the president being "furious" at a friend's decision to remove himself from the Whitehouse line of fire.

Like everyone else, I derided the aide's ludicrous attempts to wriggle away from his written record — as, for example, in his description of a high official's attempt to deceive a Senate committee with half-truths and "gracefully ducking" questions.

And, like everybody else, I missed the central point of the exercise: What right does Congress — or the cops, for that matter — have to pry into anybody's personal diary?

The young diarist, Joshua Steiner, showed in one entry the fear now felt by anyone in public life who dares express private thoughts in a personal journal: "Been battling w/ the R/C/Madison. Wrote two pages about what's been going on, suddenly realized that I could be subpoenaed like Packwood and the most innocuous comments could be taken out of context. So on that subject, nothing."

In the pursuit of wrongdoing, we are doing wrong. Under the guise of enforcing ethics, well-meaning zealots in Congress have fixed their eyes on hitherto inviolate private diaries; by so doing, they are undermining the Fourth Amendment right to protection against unreasonable search and seizure and Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination.

This despite the court's 1977 decision that of the 42 million pages of documents and 880

tapes seized from Richard Nixon, the Dictabelts he dictated each evening constituted a private diary that had to be returned to him forthwith. Because the Supreme Court in 1984 stripped away Fifth Amendment protection for business records, the diary snoopers argue that any thoughts that we have written down can be used against us.

We need not be absolutist on the sanctity of what the French call *le journal intime*; if police can show grounds for suspicion that a terrorist's diary contains plans to blow up a building, a judge can reasonably order it examined. But in the case that chilled Josh Steiner into writing "on that subject, nothing" (U.S. Senate versus Packwood), Judge Thomas Jackson ruled that the Ethics Committee's interest in maintaining "public confidence in the Senate as an institution" made its search for any kind of misconduct, regardless of relevance to original charges, "reasonable."

This gave staffers license to rummage through thousands of pages of the intimate details of five years of Bob Packwood's life, fishing for anything that could be used against him on any subject.

That outrageous ruling, obtained by an Ethics Committee more intent on satisfying a few soreheads than on protecting every American's privacy, set the precedent that has turned Washington into an open city for diary snoops.

It is not as if diaries represented irrefutable evidence. Rarely

does the diarist put down exactly what he heard immediately afterward; more often, it is a first-draft impression of what he thinks happened.

When Mr. Steiner writes that "Harold and George then called to say that BC was furious," how do we know that Mr. Ickes and Mr. Stephanopoulos had just seen the president blowing up? Hearsay.

Although always self-serving and often too sloppy to be evidence, diaries of public officials help us estimate "how it really was." I once drew together the diary entries of three Lincoln cabinet members, plus the raw notes of the secretary of war and the diary of his portrait painter, to get a rough idea of what happened in the cabinet meeting of July 22, 1862, which discussed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Such primary sources about administrations to come are being denied us by Congress. Asked by a sympathetic inquirer after his ordeal if he was still keeping a diary, the young Clinton diarist breathed, "No, sir." Everybody laughed.

Historians aren't laughing. Ordinary Americans who buy the 5 million blank diaries sold every year with the expectation that their intimate notes will be inviolate aren't laughing.

All of us — muckrakers, solons and would-be diarists — should take a serious look at the rush to break the seal of the self-confessional. Just as our home is our castle, our mind is our citadel of privacy — and so should be our mind's most intimate expressions in a personal diary.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Centreboard Lost

COWES — Unless a search is successful, the Vigilant will not race in the Lord Wolverson's Cup for many days to come. Her centreboard lies in three fathoms of water on the Mouse Ledge Reef, just off the Needles; and all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot replace it in under two weeks, unless it can be found and raised to the surface by the diver who was at once sent in search of it.

1919: Sinn Fein Attack

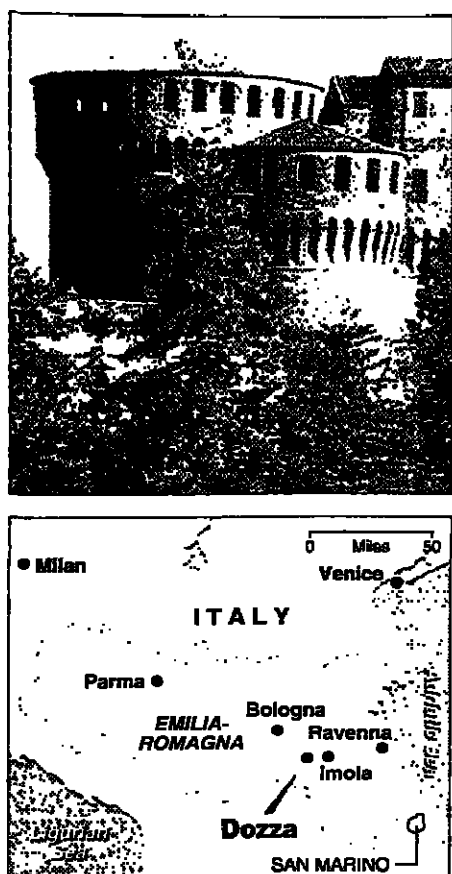
LONDON — Sinn Fein continues to carry out its policy of outrage, but it is clear that the Irish executive is in a position to quell any further trouble with the forces placed at its disposal. The latest rioting reported is at Castleblaney, County Monaghan, where members of the Ancient Order of Hi-

bernians were attacked. They were holding a dance when a strong gang of Sinn Feiners made an onslaught on the building and smashed all the windows. The dancers escaped in wild confusion.

1944: Call to Resistance

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] General Rene Cochet, commander of the French Forces of the Interior in the southern zone of France, ordered his men today [Aug. 18] to "go over to immediate and total action" against the Germans in ten departments. General Cochet's order said: "This crowning action of all the operations you have carried out in recent months is necessary in these zones to reduce the Germans to impotence and deprive them of the means of opposing the Allied troops. The hour has come to avenge our dead and to conquer."

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Dozza features Rocca Sforzesca castle and wall paintings; this is a detail of "Farm Life" on arch on the Via de Amici.

On City Walls, a Modern Museum

By James Sturz

DOZZA, Italy — When I heard about Dozza several years ago, a friend told me to expect graffiti. The next day, when we arrived in the tiny medieval town, 32 kilometers (20 miles) south of Bologna, I found painted walls of elegant, extravagant proportions. Dozza has been covered with frescoes of all types, left over the last few decades by more than 200 artists from Italy and around the world.

Since 1960, Dozza has held a biennial international art festival called Muro Dipinto, or painted wall, and a special town council invites half a dozen artists to transform its streets into a museum of modern frescoes. On a return visit to Dozza this spring, I stood before a playful 1981 fresco titled "Homage to Manet," by the French painter Hubert Rivey and Etienne Collot, in the Piazza Carducci. Here, the Impressionist's well-known "Déjeuner sur l'Herbe" is reset in Roman ruins, a keen indication of Dozza's telescoping of the past. Though the city's walls have been covered with art in recent years, the frescoes themselves, in a hodgepodge of styles, depict myriad eras.

Dozza's first houses were erected in the ninth century. In 1086, Bolognese conquerors built a wall around the city, and later constructed a fortress, now a magnificent castle, the Rocca Sforzesca, at the town's summit. For centuries, the castle and town, at the foothills of the Apennine mountains, were the subjects of battles between the families of Bologna and Imola, a town 6 kilometers east of Dozza. In 1564, the Vatican interceded, settling the feud by awarding the castle to a Bolognese family, which then held it until 1960. When there were no longer any heirs, the castle was ceded to the city, and in an effort to attract visitors to Dozza the first frescoes were added the same year.

Today, a 17th-century entryway of soft red brick on the town's northern edge welcomes visitors to the historic center. There are only 5,000 residents in this town in the Emilia-Romagna region, and the historic center is home to just 600.

In the past, the Muro Dipinto has attracted artists from throughout Europe as well as from Brazil and China. During the most recent festival, last September, artists from only Emilia-Romagna participated. As a ritualized precursor to each biennial, the unadorned sections of Dozza's rough walls are sanded in preparation for the newest frescoes, which are painted during

a week of work tempered with revelry. When the artists leave, their murals remain, most of them indefinitely. A few of the more delicate ones are moved inside; every other year, a number of the outdoor frescoes are restored.

Dozza is surrounded by vineyards, so it's not surprising that many of Dozza's frescoes focus on harvest themes. Along the Via XX Settembre, a portico is covered by the delightful 1981 fresco "The Angel of the Harvest," by the Paduan painter Paolo Meneghesso. An archway nearby, in a multitude of colors, depicts a Cubist idyll, "Farm Life" (1983), by Riccardo Schweizer, a painter from Trent.

ROUGHLY halfway down the Via XX Settembre, the most striking fresco, "Figures" (1973), by the Milanese painter Remo Brindisi, envelops an archway over the street. Poised beside a Renaissance campanile, Brindisi's abstract faces — in peach, yellow and pink — flank both sides of a clock, and glance idly over the Piazza Zotti and Dozza's City Hall. At the base of the campanile, a 13th-century parish church, Santa Maria Assunta, has been constructed on Romanesque ruins.

Three rooms of the church's rectory have been converted into a tiny museum of religious art, which houses a collection of 30 burnished reliquaries, along with a grouping of 16th-century ceramics from Faenza, a nearby town.

Past Santa Maria Assunta, and countless more frescoes, the Via XX Settembre and the Via De Amici converge at the Piazzale del Prato di Rocca. A drawbridge leads beyond the main tower and into the castle. During the warmer months, its moat is filled with green grass and daisies.

Inside the Rocca Sforzesca, the Pinacoteca (picture gallery) of the Muro Dipinto, occupying one room, displays sketches of

the visiting artists' frescoes. (In the gallery there are also a few frescoes that were stripped from buildings when they began to deteriorate.) The Rocca Sforzesca was built in 1250, and then enlarged and reconstructed through the late 1400s. In the 17th century, the interiors of numerous castles throughout Italy were transformed into palaces, and the Rocca Sforzesca followed suit. Nevertheless, once inside Dozza's fortress, it is surprising to find a quiet Renaissance courtyard with white-columned porticoes and two loggias.

An assortment of rooms reveal furnishings, tapestries, portraits and armor, some dating to the 1500s, when the Campeggi and Malvezzi families of Bologna took control of the castle. The bedrooms have walls more than 4 meters (13 feet) thick. On the ground floor is one of the best preserved medieval kitchens in Emilia-Romagna, still outfitted with original cooking, ovens, tables and stools. A rustic farm-life museum occupies a series of rooms nearby.

In the dungeons are iron collars, a pillory and trap doors. In one dungeon, just beneath a trap door, iron spears jut from the walls of a shaft, angled upward to harpoon the condemned. Elsewhere, the graffiti of prisoners (some of it from the 16th century and protected by glass) are scratched into the walls.

The most alluring part of the castle's dungeons is a section converted in 1970 into a wine cellar, where nearly 500 varieties of Emilia-Romagna's wines are displayed. Since 1978 the cellar has been the seat of regional wine promotion and tastings are often offered there.

Emilia-Romagna is Italy's fourth-largest regional wine producer, after Sicily, Veneto and Apulia. And local producers make one of Italy's finest whites, Albana di Romagna — one of just 13 Italian wines to have earned the coveted government guarantee Denominazione di Origine Controllata e Garanzia. Although Albana was the first of the country's whites to win the distinction, it is hardly Dozza's only offering. The red Sangiovese di Romagna, Lambrusco, Barbera and sweet Cagnina, and the white Trebbiano, Sauvignon and Malvasia, along with assorted Pinots, are all Emilia-Romagna specialties. The wines are all for sale at the castle.

The next Muro Dipinto will take place in September 1995. The Festa di Arzore, a food and crafts fair, runs Sept. 1 to 4.

James Sturz, who often writes about Italy, wrote this for The New York Times.

Osaka's Single-Building Airport

By Paul Goldberger
New York Times Service

OSAKA, Japan — It may finally have happened — an airport that is as important a piece of monumental architecture as the great train stations. That it should have been built in Japan, a country that never had any great train stations to speak of and where civic pride in transportation has always been a matter of efficiency, not monumentality, merely adds a level of paradox to this unusual project, which would have been startling enough anywhere.

For the new Kansai International Airport, scheduled to open Sept. 4, was built on a 1,300-acre man-made island two miles out in Osaka Bay. It was designed by Renzo Piano, the Italian architect who first came to public attention through his design, with Richard Rogers, for the Centre Pompidou in Paris. The airport has been somewhat controversial as a work of engineering, given that the island took five years to construct, at a cost of \$4 billion of the project's total \$14 billion cost, and as soon as it was finished began to sink.

But now that the sinking has been halted — and the huge bills it generated left for the airport to recover through what are expected to be the highest landing fees and concession costs of any airport in the world — Kansai can be seen for what it is, which is the most impressive attempt to make a work of architecture out of an airport since Eero Saarinen's Dulles International was finished outside Washington in 1962.

Piano has spent most of his career trying to merge high technology with comfortable environments. He is an architect of gentle, consistent reason who loves both spectacular technological effect and human scale. Most airports, of course, possess neither. It is Piano's great achievement that he has provided some of both.

The design, which was the winning entry in an international competition held in 1988, rejects the current fashion for breaking up large airports into multiple buildings and includes everything — terminals, concourses and gates — under a single roof. It is no small roof: the central portion, containing the main terminal, has a spectacular swooping curve supported by graceful white steel trusses, while glass concourse wings containing the gates stretch out for a mile.

The building is so long that the distant gates are reached by a train that runs along the outside of the concourse, making the structure no more truly compact, in the end, than most other new airports. But the achievement is nonetheless real, and threefold: the place is rationally organized, it is logically connected to neighboring cities (30-minute express train to Osaka, 30-minute hydrofoil to Kobe), and it provides an architectural experience that is stunning.

The organization was largely dictated by Aéroports de Paris, designers of the curious doughnut-shaped structure of Charles de

Gaulle outside Paris. These consultants understood that an airport is an intricate system for moving people to and from airplanes, airplanes to and from the air, and cars and trains to and from itself.

For all the airports that have been built, few have contributed much worthwhile thought to the notion of layout, but this one does, with a plan that against all odds gives the user some memorable architectural moments.

Or at least some users. The four-story main terminal building has been designed as a sandwich, with domestic flights handled on two middle floors and international flights departing from the top floor and arriving at the bottom. This means that the lyrical curves of Piano's trusses, the building's finest architectural element, are seen only by departing international passengers.

All passengers do pass through a four-story atrium, called the canyon, at the entrance to the terminal, however, and of course they all end up in the long glass concourse. But for domestic users, it is this glass-roofed "canyon," painted a rusty apricot and filled with trees, that will be the one monumental space to be experienced.

IT'S a pity that more people will not go to the international departure hall, where Piano's love of technology and his fondness for creating relaxed, natural forms have their finest moment: the splendid, energetic space under the great metal trusses. Here, the curving concrete forms that Eero Saarinen experimented with as a symbol of flight mature into something lighter, more tensile, more graceful and in every way more sumptuous. The hall's undulating profile is an exquisite curve, as light and graceful as a glider lifting softly over the landscape. And it yields a splendid space within, enriched by hanging pieces of white fabric that deflect air and, at night, become light reflectors.

For all the effort that went into creating a rational system of organization for this airport, movement within it remains complex and at times confusing. There is an elaborate information system with touch video screens in both Japanese and English, but even with this electronic crutch many visitors will still be puzzled, since the movement between levels and from the main terminal area down the long wings to the gates has plenty of twists and turns, despite its logic on paper.

The long, long, long, glass-enclosed concourse that contains the gates is appealing in each of its parts, since from every point along its length there is plenty of light, wide-open space and a wonderful view out to the landing field. But the whole is less than the sum of these parts, since there is no clear, open view down the length of the concourse: it is blocked by partitions for security, separations between arriving and departing passengers, and stairs from various levels. Practical necessity has intruded upon what could have been the building's most spectacular architectural space of all.



Osaka terminal stretches for a mile.

THE MOVIE GUIDE



Whoopi Goldberg and Tina Majorino go poolside in a scene from "Corrina, Corrina."

Corrina, Corrina

Directed by Jessie Nelson.

Jessie Nelson, who wrote and directed the semi-autobiographical "Corrina, Corrina," based the title character on a 70-year-old housekeeper who helped to raise her after her mother died. Somewhere along the way, the housekeeper became 40 years younger and the role became earmarked for Whoopi Goldberg, who inherited all the material's built-in confusion. Goldberg gives a lovely, measured performance as a woman rising to a tricky challenge. But she doesn't quite succeed in making sense of this loose-knit story. Well-educated and skilled in the art of amateur psychoanalysis, Corrina is glaringly overqualified for her domestic job. But she needs the work, so she signs on with the grieving Singer family and finds herself drawn both to troubled little Molly (Tina Majorino) and to Manny (Ray Liotta). Molly's lonely father, Soon Manny begins to notice this housekeeper's exceptional talents. In a film that pro-

ceeds as leisurely therapy-drama, Corrina's scenes with Molly provide the most tender moments. Fortunately, "Corrina, Corrina" is bolstered by these two actresses and some well-drawn secondary characters in Corrina's family (with Jennifer Lewis playing her skeptical sister, and Curtis Williams as a lively little nephew). It's also helped by hugely evocative period decor. "Corrina, Corrina" is also loaded with nostalgic props that convey the repressed, fastidious cultural atmosphere in which the story takes place. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

Senza Pella

Directed by Alessandro D'A-

lati. Italy
Everything about Gina and Riccardo seems to be absolutely normal. She works at the post office. He drives a bus in Rome. Together they live in a modest apartment with their four-year-old daughter in a life of struggle, sacrifice and modest goals. Then Gina begins to receive love letters from a certain Saverio, one day, arousing the jealousy of Riccardo and

her own curiosity. Saverio turns out to be a hyper-sensitive young man with serious emotional problems stemming from the death of his father. As his psychologist explains to Riccardo, Saverio is not stupid, but perhaps too smart. He lives "Senza Pella," or without skin, unable to maintain his equilibrium in the whirl of passions, stimuli and solitude that surround him. Gina and Riccardo try to offer Saverio company and solace. But their efforts take a heavy toll on Saverio, and on their own relationship. "Senza Pella" is an unpretentious yet powerful film. Anna Galiena is excellent as the public servant and mother who is still too attractive for the subdued lifestyle she has chosen. And Kim Rossi Stuart offers a convincing, haunting performance as her deluded and alienated suitor Saverio. (Ken Shulman, IHT)

Airheads
Directed by Michael Lehmann. U.S.
Maybe the rock 'n' roll world has been so thorough-

ly satirized that it's parody-proof by now. More likely, "Airheads" just isn't funny enough to get the job done. "Airheads" tells what happens — not much — when three rock-star wannabes brandish toy guns and take over a radio station, demanding that their demo tape be played on the air. The idea has anarchic possibilities, but the film itself is awfully tame. With a cast of appealing actors and enough gags to make a terrific two-minute trailer, "Airheads" may look like a lot more fun than it is. Indeed, it starts promisingly, then begins to meander and never stops. Having introduced the characters and set up the basic situation, the director Michael Lehmann and the screenwriter Rich Wilkes seem almost to have bailed out in midmovie. Part of the problem is unavoidable: once Chazz (Brendan Fraser), Rex (Steve Buscemi) and Pip (Adam Sandler) take over the radio station, they have no real demands to make and the movie nowhere to go. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

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Could This Be the Year for German Reds?

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

DERNAU, Germany — Werner Naekel is one of the few people in this country who wake up every morning this summer hoping that the record-breaking heat wave that began at the end of June wouldn't break just yet.

He is a winemaker in the Rhineland, and in a gray, cool climate that often seems to skip summer altogether, this year's blue skies and almost Mediterranean warmth promise a vintage of the century — barring weather disasters, for which there is still plenty of time.

"There can still be a wet fall and too much rain at picking time in September," Naekel warned. He will need all the luck he can get to realize his dream: to produce a German red wine as rich and robust as Burgundy.

"Why not?" Naekel said on a recent

morning spent sweating on the steep slopes of the Ahr River valley, thinning out his pinot noir grapes.

Pinot noir is the variety that put such Burgundy towns as Vosne-Romanée on the map. Here in Derna, a village of half-timbered houses with vines rising in manicured rows from both banks of the winding Ahr, it is called Spätburgunder, late-ripening Burgundy.

No matter what the Germans call it, it seems unlikely that Derna will ever be mentioned in the same breath with Vosne-Romanée. But this summer, the goal of producing a memorable German red wine seems at least attainable.

"We grow the same grape varieties, and we have more or less the same climate as in Burgundy," Naekel said after calling it quits at 10 A.M. and retreating to the coolness of his cellars. "If we do our jobs right, we ought to be able to make wines that bear comparison with theirs."

"Red wine has been an orphan child in Germany for years," he said. "Most growers produced white wine, and what red wine they made tended to be thin and sweet, not up to international standards at all." But this is now changing, and today 1,500 growers are producing red wine in Germany, he said.

The secret of producing better wine, said Michael Adelmann, a colleague of Naekel's in the Württemberg region, is being more selective.

The Ahr is perhaps Germany's best known red wine region, though traditionally much Ahr wine has been thin, sweet, and more pink than red. Small amounts of red are also produced in other German wine regions.

By far most German wine is white, and in the Rhine and Mosel regions most of it is made from the distinctive Riesling grape.

For many German wines, both red and white, 1993 was a superb vintage, although July and August were cool and

not nearly as sunny as this summer has been so far — but they followed an early, warm spring.

"This year the fruit came out in the middle of June, and the grapes should start turning color soon," Adelmann said. But he is not as optimistic as Naekel. Hail damaged his vines on the last weekend of July, which will probably reduce his harvest by more than 25 percent, he said.

Between thunderstorms, hail, drought, insects, early frost, and rains at harvest time, Naekel was asked, why does any German winemaker even try to beat the odds?

"There's hardly any profession left where an individual can produce a product by his own efforts," he said. "But I can look at a bottle of wine and think, 'I have made this with my own hands.' A winemaker does practically everything, from choosing the shape of the bottle to designing the label to bottling the wine."

Around the World: Be Your Own Magellan

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

THERE'S an ineluctable logic to flying around the world if you already need to go halfway. A round-the-world ticket can save you up to 40 percent on the cost of a regular round-trip in first, business or economy class. If you're flying, say, from London or New York to Tokyo, or Los Angeles to Sydney, you might as well keep going, stopping off at half a dozen places along the way. It's a great way to combine business and pleasure.

But not every business traveler wants to be a latter-day Magellan. A good travel agent can construct partial RTW fares, enabling you just to circle destina-

tions in the North or South Pacific from Europe or North America, or a round-trip three-quarters of the way around the world, by using a combination of airlines and discounted one-way "sector fares." Sector fares are normally valid for a year and can be open-ended.

RTW fares make sense if you're flying at least halfway around the world in either direction. A London-Tokyo round-trip in business class costs \$3,420 (about \$5,250). You can buy a RTW fare in business class in London for less than \$2,000 with a galaxy of destinations in the United States and Asia thrown in.

However there are stricter conditions for RTW fares than for normal round-

trips. No backtracking (you are sometimes allowed side trips, or you can buy add-ons) and you cannot stop over more than once anywhere. You must book the first leg 14 days ahead. Then you can change flights as often as you like and change routing for a nominal charge. You must make at least three stopovers. Typically, you're allowed two stopovers in Asia, two in the Pacific and three in North America.

There are two types of RTW fare: standard itineraries, either at published prices or discounted through consolidators, and customized fares constructed for a particular itinerary, which might be a mix of published and discounted fares. Prices range from less than \$1,500 in economy (with four stopovers) to \$7,500 in first class for a choice of 470 destinations. A northern hemisphere RTW is typically about 30 percent cheaper than a southern routing.

You can buy RTW tickets in most countries, though prices vary. A British Airways/USAir/Qantas combination, eastbound or westbound and including Australasia, costs \$5,000 in business class and \$2,900 in economy if you buy it in New York; in London it costs the equivalent of \$2,464 in economy (no business fare is quoted in London). In Sydney, the same ticket is \$4,100 in business class and \$2,080 in economy. If you are based in New York, the answer might be to buy a round-trip to London, and start your RTW trip from there. London offers a vast choice of itin-

The Frequent Traveler

aries and prices for RTW fares. Trailfinders can sell you London-Istanbul-Bangkok-Singapore-Tokyo-Honolulu-Boston-London with Turkish Airlines as far as Singapore and Northwest thereafter for \$790 in economy. Wexas Travel in London quotes London-Singapore-Hong Kong-Sydney-Wellington-Honolulu-Los Angeles (on Qantas)-London (Continental) for \$1,200 in economy. A combination of business class on Qantas and economy on Continental will cost \$2,700.

One thing to bear in mind is that parts of Africa, South America and the Caribbean are not as well served with flights as North America, Europe, the Middle East, India, and Asia.

The Northwest/South African Airways RTW fare allows you to combine South Africa, the North Pacific and the United States. For example London-Johannesburg-Hong Kong-Tokyo-Seattle-Los Angeles-London costs \$2,416 in business class and \$1,172 in economy. Aerolineas Argentinas/British Airways combines London-Rio de Janeiro-Buenos Aires-Auckland-Sydney-Singapore (or Bangkok)-London for \$3,342 in business class and \$2,127 in economy.

One way to include South America in a RTW itinerary is to make a side trip from Los Angeles, San Diego or Miami.

Circle Pacific fares, similar to RTW fares, are a good alternative if you want to visit several places around the Pacific Rim. A CP fare that starts and ends on the West Coast of the United States costs \$3,500 in first class, \$4,500 in busi-



Memling's "Madonna and Child," in Bruges, Belgium.

BELGIUM
Bruges
Groeningemuseum, tel: (50) 34-79-58, open daily. To Nov. 15: "Hans Memling: Five Centuries of Reality and Fiction." 1994 marks the 500th anniversary of the Flemish primitive artist and brings together approximately 30 works by Memling and paintings, drawings and sculptures by his contemporaries in Bruges. The exhibition also features 15th-century furniture, carpets, jewelry and clothes.

BRITAIN
Edinburgh
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, tel: (31) 332-2266, open daily. To Nov. 6: "Visions of the Ottoman Empire." Orientalist works including romantic creations by painters who, like Delacroix, imagined the East as a place of decadence, sensuality and mystery; more realistic paintings by painters like David Roberts and William Holman Hunt; and photographs by 19th-century artists like Maxime Du Camp.

FRANCE
Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: 44-78-12-33, closed Tuesdays. Continuing To Oct. 3: "Joseph Beuys." Drawings, objects, sculptures and more than 70 installations by the controversial artist.

GERMANY
Berlin
Berlinische Galerie, tel: (2) 54-86-763, closed Mondays. To Oct. 12:

"Der Deutsche Spiessler Argert Sicht: Retrospektive Raul Hausmann 1886-1971." 250 works by the Austrian-born artist (1886-1971), a representative figure of Berlin Dadaism around 1918.

Bonn
Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle, tel: (228) 9171-200. Continuing To Oct. 16: "Europa, Europa: Das Jahrhundert der Avantgarde in Mittel- und Osteuropa." A multi-disciplinary exhibition of 700 works by 200 painters and sculptors from Central and Eastern Europe.

IRELAND
Dublin
The Irish Museum of Modern Art, tel: 871-8666, closed Mondays. To Aug. 28: "Andre Masson: Surrealist Drawings, 1925-1965." 45 watercolors, ink drawings and "automatic" drawings.

ITALY
Florence
Palazzo Pitti, tel: (55) 294-279, closed Mondays. To Sept. 11: "Tasori Reali di Danimarca: Federico IV ed il Viaggio a Firenze nel 1709." Furniture, gold cutlery and goblets, porcelain tea sets, horses, glass and clothes which once belonged to Frederick IV. The exhibition recreates the atmosphere at the time of the Danish King's visit to Florence as a guest of Cosimo III de' Medici.

PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Museu Nacional do Azulejo, tel: 814-7747, closed Mondays. To Oct. 16: "A Influência Oriental na Cerâmica Portuguesa do Século XII." Documents the influence of Arabic, Indo-Portuguese, Mogul and Chinese styles on the motifs used for the decoration of azulejos.

SWITZERLAND
Lausanne
Musée Olympique, tel: (21) 621-6511, open daily. To Sept. 4: "Miro: Matter and Colour." 40 bronze sculptures and 13 graphic works on various subjects dating back to the 1960s.

Martigny
Fondation Pierre Gagnaud, tel: (26) 22-39-78, open daily. Continuing To Nov. 1: "De Matisse a Picasso." 80 paintings, drawings and sculptures by 20th-century artists including works by Bonnard, Matisse, Braque, Picasso, Balzac and Chagall.

SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR
Orchestra Nacional de Lille will perform works by Berlioz and Saint-Saens, under the baton of Jean-Claude Casadeus, with Beatrice Uria-Monzon, soloist. In Rio de Janeiro (Aug. 31) and Sao Paulo (Sept. 1); Rosario, Argentina (Sept. 4) and Buenos Aires (Sept. 6, 7); Montevideo (Sept. 8); Santiago (Sept. 12)

BOOKS

THE POLITICS OF DIS-POSSESSION: The Struggle for Palestinian Self-Determination, 1969-1994

By Edward W. Said. 450 pages. \$27.50. Pantheon.

Reviewed by Michael Lerner

THERE'S less to celebrate in the peace accord between Israel and the PLO than meets the eye, according to Edward Said. While tens of thousands of Palestinians jubilantly cheer Yasser Arafat's recent visit to Gaza, Said rejects Arafat's characterization of the agreement as "the peace of the brave" and sees it instead as a fatal betrayal of Palestinian dreams, "an instrument of Palestinian surrender, a Palestinian Versailles" negotiated by a PLO leadership increasingly out of touch with the needs of the Palestinian people.

Warning of the dangers of undemocratic rule by Arafat and his coterie, Said has a prescription: "Palestinians should thank the men in Tunis for their past contributions, but they should then take the next logical step and demand that they resign."

WHAT THEY'RE READING

John Galliano, a British fashion designer, is reading "Dressed to Kill" by Colin McDowell.

"I find it interesting, economic in the way it is written. I like the way he analyzes things."

(Eli Georgakakis, IHT)

Said is a respected English professor at Columbia University and his powerful assaults on Western intellectual arrogance in its attempts to frame all experience from the standpoint of Western colonial needs have helped shape the thinking of scholars and intellectuals. Moreover, Said was an adviser to Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and one of the most prominent spokesmen of the Palestinian National Council in the United States.

According to Said, the agreement provides neither sov-

erty nor real freedom but rather a method for dividing the Palestinian people, providing them with very minimal autonomy in a series of independent cantons prohibited from coalescing into an independent Palestinian state capable of exercising the minimal right of self-determination. Said cites estimates that existing Israeli settlements, plus the land designated for expropriation by a Rabin government still committed to maintaining and supporting the settlements, amount to more than 55 percent of the total land area of the occupied territories.

Said's rage is intensified by the failure of American media to give the American public any serious understanding of the suffering the Palestinians have endured. "In 1948," he informs us, "my entire family was turned into a scattering of refugees, none of whose older members ever recovered from the trauma."

"Since the occupation began in 1967, the Palestinian people have had no political rights at all; since the intifada began in late 1987 until the end of June 1991, 983 have been killed by the Israeli military (this is three times the number of blacks killed by South African troops under apartheid for the same length of time); more than

120,000 wounded and beaten, and 15,000 [made] political prisoners in continuing incarceration, most of them without benefit of trial, defense, reprieve or even a charge; more than 112,000 trees have been uprooted, and 1,882 houses have been punatively demolished; at least 50 percent of Palestinian land has been confiscated, and more than 220 Israeli settlements established, all by force of Israeli arms, or by official Israeli policy... thousands of days of total twenty-four-hour curfew have confined almost two million unarmed and essentially defenseless civilians to their houses."

It is a tragic record, and one that many American and Israeli Jews want to rectify. But Said's rage blinds him to Palestinians' responsibility in co-creating this tragedy, and his own rejectionism in 1994 seems to repeat the unwillingness of Palestinians in 1947 to accept a partition plan that would have given them less than they wanted, but nevertheless something.

Israel deserves credit for the official recognition of 1993. Said's book should help us understand why even that courageous move by Rabin cannot succeed if it ends up, as Said believes it likely will, not in genuine statehood but in a more sophisticated form of economic and political domination. Yet since Said grudgingly acknowledges in the epilogue that the accords might lead to independence, he would have done better to focus less attention on denouncing them and more on what could be done to build support in Israel for an extension of the forces of reconciliation.

Michael Lerner, editor of *Tikkun: A Bimonthly Jewish Critique of Politics, Culture and Society*, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal, sitting South was Chuck Lamprey, a bridge teacher who has won many major titles.

He bid briskly to six hearts, a contract that appears to depend primarily on solving the problem of the diamond queen. When West led a trump and the dummy appeared, he asked himself why no one had bid spades. If either opponent held a seven-card suit he would surely have taken pre-emptive action on the first round, so a 6-5 division was a virtual certainty.

The first trick was won with the heart ace, and a heart was led to dummy's queen. East threw a club, and South was surprised. Why would East throw a club when he could have spared a spade? The only explanation was that East had at least as many clubs as spades.

East had shown up with one heart, and South hoped for an original 5-1-2-5 distribution on his right. He led to the spade ace and returned to dummy's diamond king. When he led another diamond and East followed, he was sure that he had seen all East's red cards. A nor-

NORTH
♠ 5
♥ Q J 8 7 6
♦ K 8 8 3
♣ K 5 2

WEST (D)
♠ Q 10 8 8 3 2
♥ 10 2
♦ Q 10 7
♣ 10 4

EAST
♠ K J 9 7 4
♥ 9
♦ 8 4
♣ Q J 9 8 3

SOUTH
♠ A
♥ A K 8 5 3
♦ A J 5 2
♣ A 8 7

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

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New Deal in Asia Arms Sales

Eastern Nations Put the Squeeze on the West

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — East Asian countries, intent on acquiring advanced technology for their military and civilian industries, are increasingly using major arms purchases as leverage to gain favorable deals from U.S., Russian and West European suppliers.

Those suppliers may be hurting themselves in the long run, analysts say, because such technology transfers will in time help the Asian countries gain the capacity to build modern weapons themselves.

Cuts in military budgets in the West and in Russia have hit military manufacturers hard, making them more ready to deal. This has allowed Asian nations, many of which are modernizing their armed forces, to play suppliers off against one another to gain access to new technology and production processes.

"Gone are the days of straightforward procurement," Najib Razak, the Malaysian defense minister, said in an interview. "In every sizable defense purchase we make today," he said, "we incorporate provisions for offset arrangements, and we have become quite innovative in widening the scope of our purchases." These deals include technology, subcontracting work and other concessions, he said.

Such arrangements are being demanded by Japan, South Korea, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, all of which are developing aerospace or military industries, to offset the cost of arms purchases.

In one such deal, completed in June, Malaysia played Russia off against the United States. It was thus able to bring down costs, get late-model weapons and gain substantial offsets in a \$600 million contract for the purchase of 18 Russian MiG-29 fighters.

This followed the order of eight F-16s from McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the United States, which Malaysian officials said cost about as much as the Russian deal.

Mr. Najib said the value of offsets negotiated with McDonnell Douglas amounted to about \$250 million and that offsets under the Russian deal were worth \$220 million.

Both are designed to help Malaysia develop its fledgling aerospace industry and provide subcontracting work to Malaysian companies.

Russian suppliers are required to set up a joint-venture service center for the MiG-29s in Malaysia and to establish ventures with Malaysian companies to produce components or provide training and maintenance services.

Malaysia is the first non-Communist country in East Asia to buy Russian military aircraft. Analysts said that Russian competi-

tion made it virtually impossible for rival U.S. and European arms exporters to come to any agreement on limiting offsets.

For suppliers, then, these arrangements are becoming increasingly onerous.

The U.S. General Accounting Office, an official watchdog on government spending, said recently that the decline of the American military industry was being hastened by side deals in foreign arms-sale contracts that transfer technology or place part of the work abroad.

Such agreements "are hurting our country and taking jobs away," said Representative Cardiss Collins, an Illinois Democrat and chairwoman of a House committee that has been scrutinizing arms sales.

In the long term the intense sales rivalry between military exporters, some Western critics say, may be undermining their competitive position and weakening prospects for arms control.

The real danger is not in the export of finished weapons to East Asia but in technology transfers that will permit states in the region to build the next generation of weapons, says the latest annual strategic survey for the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

"What may emerge," the institute warns, "are countries which have serious tensions with their neighbors and are increasingly free of the constraints imposed by Euro-Atlantic arms exporters."

East Asian officials reject this view. They say the region's growing military self-sufficiency will contribute to stability. Some of the new military technology will also benefit civilian industry, they add.

In another sign of the increased leverage of East Asian countries over Western arms suppliers, Singapore Aerospace, an arm of the government-controlled Singapore Technologies group, announced Tuesday that it would set up a joint-venture company with the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The initial aim of the company, to be based in Singapore, will be to develop and commercialize Russian research relating to military and civilian aircraft, but it may reach beyond that.

Taiwan announced last month that it would begin producing parts later this year for F-16 fighters under a contract with the maker, Lockheed Corp. of the United States, worth \$40 million.

Under an agreement signed just over a year ago, Lockheed agreed to transfer technology to Taiwan and help it establish a factory to repair F-16 warplanes. Taiwanese officials said the deal would be worth about \$600 million over 10 years.

Army Acts To Seal Off Union Sites In Nigeria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — The police sealed off the headquarters of Nigeria's three main labor groups on Thursday in another attempt by the military government to take over pro-democracy unions that have paralyzed the nation with strikes.

Squads of police also were stationed at major intersections and bus terminals around Lagos, the center of the anti-military movement.

But violence erupted elsewhere. About 5,000 people chanting anti-government slogans rioted in Benin, 245 kilometers (150 miles) east of Lagos, and set ablaze a hotel owned by Labor Minister Samuel Ogburnia.

In Kaduna, the political center of northern Nigeria, hundreds of people marched through the city in protest.

Labor leaders said they were ignoring an announcement Wednesday by the head of the military government, General Sani Abacha, that he would replace the leaders of the two oil unions and the 5-million-member Nigeria Labor Congress with his own administrators.

"We will fight to the last," said Frank Kokori, general secretary of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers. "We must halt this arbitrary dictatorship." He said union leaders would meet secretly to plan a united response.

The country has been in crisis since the military annulled a June 1993 presidential election apparently won by Moshood K.O. Abiola, a businessman.

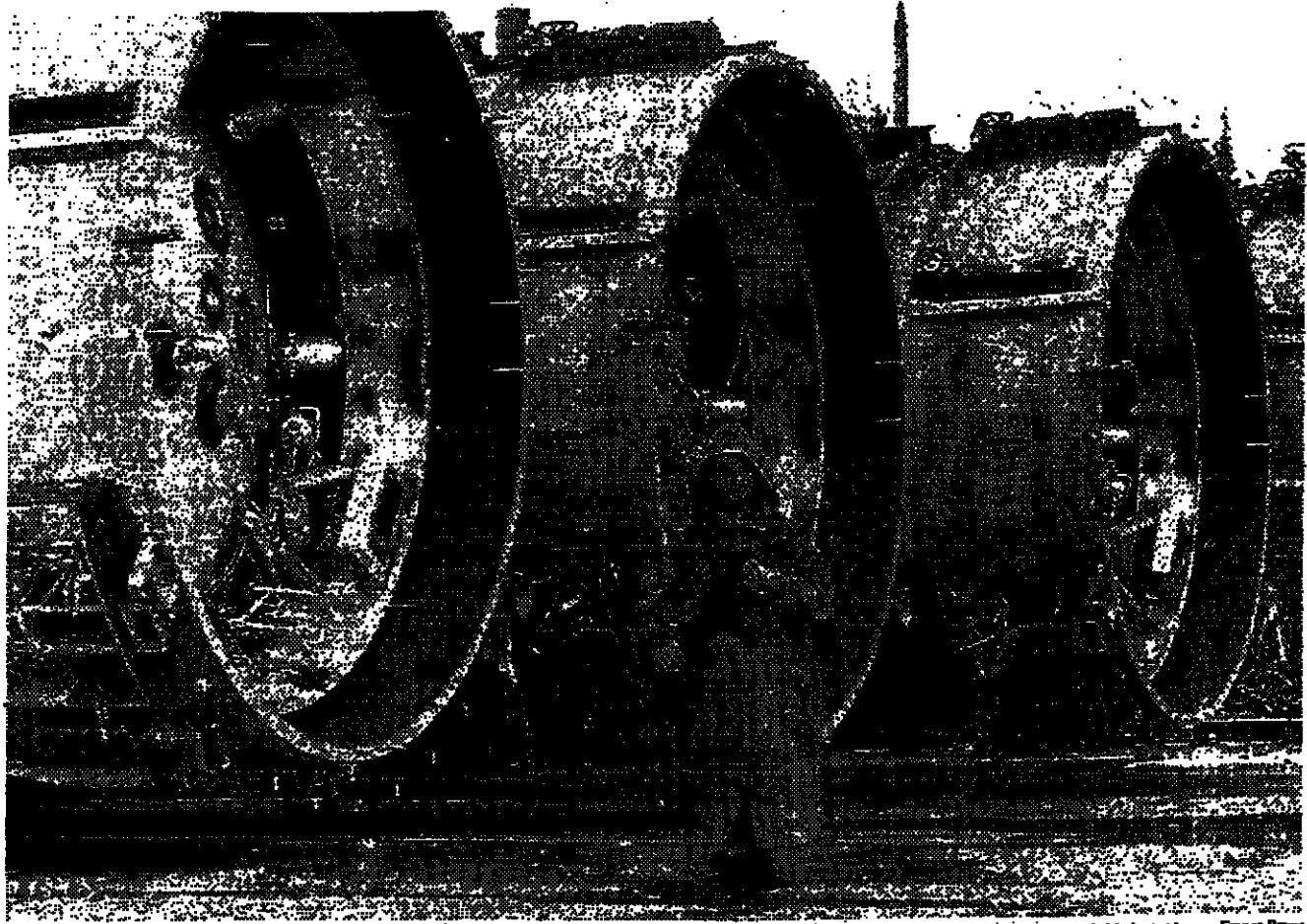
Mr. Abiola was arrested after declaring himself president to mark the first anniversary of the election. Oil workers went on strike in protest on July 4.

In his Wednesday broadcast, General Abacha said he would not free Mr. Abiola, who is on trial for treason, saying that decision would be up to military-appointed judges.

General Abacha has been unable to contain the effects of the strike. Nigeria's oil exports have been cut in half, and there have been growing signs of an organized campaign of violence against the dictatorship.

Oil industry sources said that whether workers would return to their jobs would not be known until Monday.

Industry sources said Thursday that tankers were still loading at Nigeria's largest terminals and there had been no immediate signs of an increase in strike action. (AP, Reuters)



PLOWSHARES-TO-BE — A Russian sentry guarding SS-18 missiles waiting to be destroyed in Sarovskikh, near Nizhni Novgorod. Twenty-two of the missiles, which were each armed with 10 nuclear warheads, have been destroyed.

What It Takes to Build an A-Bomb

New York Times Service

Obtaining a sufficient quantity of plutonium or highly enriched uranium may be the most difficult task facing a would-be bomb builder, but it is hardly the only challenge. Equally essential are a design, high explosives and advanced electronic equipment.

The designs of bombs in government arsenals, which aim to get the most explosive force from a quantity of fuel, are secret. But the general principles for making a fission weapon are widely known among scientists. In 1978, an undergraduate at Princeton University submitted a bomb design as a paper in a physics class; the U.S. government said it would work and classified his paper.

At the core of the simplest plutonium

bombs are hollow spheres of plutonium, not quite concentrated enough to constitute the "critical mass" needed to sustain a chain reaction. Conventional explosives, detonated with precise timing, squeeze the mass together quickly at the same instant that another device in the bomb introduces neutrons to set off the chain reaction.

Uranium bombs can be even simpler; the first one, which was not even field-tested before it was dropped on Hiroshima 49 years ago this month, used something resembling an artillery piece to merge two masses of uranium and create a critical mass.

A would-be bomb builder would also have to procure electronic devices. The sale of these devices are closely monitored by Western governments.

SOURCE: Pointing to Russia

Continued from Page 1

Weapon and Sensitive Export Status Report," published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

Arzamas-16's laboratories also perform pure scientific research with a wide variety of applications, as do comparable U.S. nuclear weapons laboratories, according to European officials and analysts.

Chelyabinsk is a similar complex, containing plutonium and tritium production reactors, spent fuel reprocessing and nuclear fuel production equipment that "is fed from both cycles, the military and the civilian," a European official said.

Among several interlinked nuclear weapons facilities, including a warhead assembly plant, Ekaterinburg contains a scientific research institute with several nuclear reactors and equipment to make highly enriched nuclear fuel. A gas centrifuge facility in the complex is the third suspected site of the plutonium's origin.

Here, as in similar complexes, he said, "I have the impression that the distinction between civilian and military in Russia is not all that elaborated."

The Clinton administration said Wednesday that it had no evidence to suggest any of the smuggled materials seized in Germany had come from Russian nuclear weapons sites.

The trans-Atlantic confusion appears to arise at least in part from differences in interpretation and emphasis among the wide range of nuclear scientists reviewing the results of highly complex tests. Testing of the seized materials is being done at Euratom's laboratory in Karlsruhe, Germany. Both sides agree, however, that there is no evidence that any of the batches came directly from Russian nuclear warheads.

The scientific investigations are proceeding amid intense political and diplomatic activity around the smuggling issue.

European officials have generally taken a hawkish line, stressing the urgency of Russian action against smugglers of weapons-grade materials.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

BOMB: Bonn Urges International Effort Beyond EU

Continued from Page 1

gence aide, Bernd Schmidbauer, prepared for a weekend trip to Moscow intended to force closer cooperation between Moscow and Bonn.

Mr. Schmidbauer told ZDF television that the seizures of plutonium-239, an essential element in atomic weapons, and highly enriched uranium were only "the tip of the iceberg."

"There have been about 300 seizures of such nuclear material in many countries in Europe, the least of all in Germany," he said.

But the finds in Germany are the first reported cases of weapons-grade material being smuggled since the collapse of the former Soviet Union.

Members of Parliament in Bonn, speaking after a meeting with Mr. Schmidbauer, said that developing nations seeking a nuclear capability seemed to be the final buyers in the shadow deals.

"There are no indications that the buyers are terrorists or other people," said Johannes Gerster, a member of the parliamentary control commission that discussed nuclear smuggling.

With Mr. Schmidbauer, "All I can say is that they are states that want to produce atomic weapons," he told ARD television on Wednesday.

Berlin police made no arrests or seizures of radioactive materials in their raids on Wednesday. But Frank Thiel, spokesman for the city's Justice Ministry, said they found documents suggesting "that plutonium has been transported to Pakistan or that a transport was about to be made."

A Pakistani, two Poles and a German were questioned and later released.

In Islamabad, the Pakistani government denied on Thursday that it was linked to any conspiracy to smuggle plutonium from Germany. "We regret the statement made by Berlin state officials regarding an alleged plot to ship plutonium to Pakistan," the Foreign Ministry said. "We note that no arrests have been made and no radioactive material seized, but yet a 'suspicion' has been voiced."

"We categorically deny that any agency of the government of Pakistan has attempted to acquire the plutonium," it said.

German press reports said Thursday that North Korea or Iraq were to be supplied with weapons-grade plutonium by a German businessman from whom the German authorities seized such material in May.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Seoul Intensifies Crackdowns

Beleaguered Students Perceive Police State Mentality

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

SEOUL — Kim Young Don, a 23-year-old senior at Sogang University, spent last weekend at a "pan-national" rally with thousands of other students, calling for reunification of the Korean Peninsula and the expulsion of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The police tried to break up the rally and clashed with students armed with sticks and stones. About 200 people were injured. Finally the police dispersed the crowd by pouring tear-gas fluid on them from helicopters.

[South Korean police officers on Thursday formally charged 193 of the demonstrators with breaking national security legislation, Agency France-Press reported from Seoul.]

"We do not think of the government as a democratic government," Mr. Kim said. "If it were a real democratic government, people could come out with different views."

The student, a mass communications major, said the police were looking for him because he recently wrote an article praising the late North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung. Such an act is illegal in South Korea.

There is not a lot of sympathy in South Korea for such views on Kim Il Sung. But some critics are beginning to question whether South Korea should be pursuing students for expressing their opinions.

The crackdowns, which have intensified since the North Korean president's death last month, come as prospects are growing for an improvement in relations between the two Koreas. One sign was the agreement reached last weekend between the United States and North Korea on Pyongyang's suspected nuclear weapons program.

On the same day the demonstrators were gassed by helicopter for espousing reunification, President Kim Young Sam proclaimed in a speech that "the Korean people can no longer live divided forever." He offered aid to North Korea if it would change its ways.

The South has triumphed in the economic contest with the Communist North. But instead of basking in its victory, some critics say, the South remains locked in a Cold War rivalry that compels it to act like a police state, harming its reputation abroad.

The South Korean government maintains that the students and other dissidents are being directed by North Korea to destabilize the South and often initiate violence.

Monday, radicals in Kwangju, a city in the southwest, bombed a police station.

South Korea has a long tradition of violent protests by students, and the spraying of tear gas is almost a political rite of passage.

"Many of the good officials in our government have been demonstrators," said Koo Bon Tae, assistant minister of the National Unification Board.

The protests have helped bring about democratic changes in South Korea. By all accounts, since the election a year and a half ago of Kim Young Sam, the first civilian president in more than three decades, the student movement has lost some of its vigor.

Some say it is surprising that President Kim, who was himself a dissident fighting the military dictatorships that once ruled South Korea, should be so harsh on the students. Some analysts here say it is simply politics. Conservatives who revile North Korea and Kim Il Sung form the base of support for President Kim.

little guidance in with its dose of diversion. Players are required to attend weekly workshops on everything from goal planning to sexually transmitted diseases.

The local Midnight Basketball program gets by on a \$40,000 grant from Prince Georges County and what it can scrape up in corporate sponsorships. Karen Standifer, dwarfed by the young men to whom she handed trophies and certificates Tuesday night, said the league would continue, with or without crime-bill dollars.

But with those dollars, she said, "we could offer our young men so much more."

rested in playing than funds can support, and pay for uniforms, security, gym rental and educational programs.

The police chief of Prince Georges County, David B. Mitchell, who attended Tuesday night's finals along with Representative Steny H. Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland, defends the program.

"The first year it was implemented in Glenarden, in 1986, it reduced crime," he said. "I can tell you this much. If it were not for Midnight Basketball, we would have greater violence."

The program is designed to do more than sweep young people off the streets. It sneaks a

Change of Guard in Sri Lanka

Reuters

COLOMBO — The opposition leader, Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga, who has promised to hold unconditional talks to end Sri Lanka's civil war, was poised Thursday to become prime minister, 17 years after her mother left that office.

President Dingiri Banda Wijetunga invited her People's Alliance to form a government after it defeated the ruling United National Party in general elections Tuesday. A presidential spokesman said the new government would be sworn in on Friday. The new Parliament will be convened Aug. 25, he said.

Mrs. Kumaratunga said before the election that one of her priorities would be to end the war with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, who are fighting for a separate state for minority Tamils in the north and east.

[The Tamil Tigers welcomed the new government and said they were ready to open peace

talks, Agence France-Press reported from Colombo. "We are very, very willing and pleased to talk to Chandrika and have a negotiated settlement," Anton Raja, a London-based spokesman for the separatist group, said in an interview with BBC radio. He said the question of the Tigers laying down arms would have to be discussed at the negotiating table.]

Mrs. Kumaratunga is untried on the national political scene.

In 1959, when she was 14, her father, Prime Minister Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, was assassinated by a Buddhist monk allegedly connected with a company the prime minister had decided to nationalize.

A few weeks later, her mother, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, became the first woman in the world to be elected a national leader. Mrs. Bandaranaike served as prime minister twice: 1960-65 and 1970-77.

RWANDA: Pledge to Cooperate

Continued from Page 1

vance of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front.

The Front is now in control of the country, from which millions of people have fled. It says it will not exact revenge for the Hutu slaughter of at least half a million people, mostly Tutsi, beginning in April.

Mr. Twagiramungu, himself a Hutu, heads a government approved by the Front.

The French will hand over surveillance of the zone to mainly African soldiers of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda.

On Wednesday, about 130 French soldiers left the town of Gikongoro in the zone, and control of about one-third of the area was transferred to Ghanaian UN peacekeepers. But Rwandans in the zone, in the southwest of their country, fear that the African force will not be able to guarantee their safety.

Some 2.4 million Rwandans live in the area, including up to 800,000 who fled there from elsewhere in the country during the civil war.

Mr. Twagiramungu said the

zone had not enjoyed safety under the French presence. He said the Hutu militia "has continued to kill and terrorize the population."

"Factories, schools and hospitals have been looted and destroyed, and the people continue to flee," he said.

Mr. Twagiramungu said his main priority was to encourage people to return home so he could begin the task of rebuilding. But he admitted that it was proving a hard task, despite visits to the zone by three of his ministers on Tuesday and Thursday to persuade Hutu that they would be safe.

Thousands of Hutu are already leaving and heading into eastern Zaire. On Thursday, the UN Rwanda Emergency Office reported further movements and said that up to a quarter of the population had left some regions.

Aid officials fear that panic could bring an exodus like that in which 1 million Rwandans flooded into the Zairian border town of Goma last month. Most are still there, despite appalling conditions. Diseases have killed 27,000 of them.

TERROR: Arafat Pledge

Continued from Page 1

Iranian state radio, Hamas warned Mr. Arafat against disarming its militants. "If the disarmament of Hamas members is aimed at stopping anti-Zionist operations, the people of Palestine will fight against autonomy just as they fought against the occupation," said a Hamas spokesman, Ibrahim Ghoshe, speaking from Amman, Jordan.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said Thursday that the Palestinian authority had yet to do its utmost to prevent attacks on Israelis.

"We know the Palestinians are still not working as energetically as we would expect from them to preserve law and public order in Gaza and Jericho," Mr. Rabin said on Israel Radio. "They have the power to do more than they are doing."

Israeli Army radio quoted Mr. Arafat as telling the legislators that the Hamas activists who carried out a fatal attack Sunday were like Baruch Goldstein, the Jewish settler who massacred 29 Palestinians in a Hebron mosque on Feb. 25.

Mr. Arafat was also quoted as saying that Israel had offered to release all Palestinian security prisoners in exchange for a general amnesty for Palestinians who collaborated with Israel in the past. Mr. Arafat was considering the offer, the radio said.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Peres and Mr. Shabath, meeting in Alexandria, said that education and cultural affairs would be turned over to the Palestinians on Aug. 29.

The transfer will be the first extension of self-rule outside Gaza and Jericho. Israel and the PLO agreed to limited autonomy for Gaza and Jericho in their accord signed in May in Cairo. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

CUBA: Florida Appeals for Help

Continued from Page 1

explosive, administration officials acknowledged.

State Department officials said they see no sign that Mr. Castro has yet opened his coastline to unrestricted exits, as he has threatened to do. But the officials report that Cuba's coastal and land police are letting small groups leave unhindered.

The Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966 grants refugee status to any Cuban who makes it to the United States.

Administration officials hinted that they might order Coast Guard cutters to turn able-bodied vessels around and send

them back to Cuba. But when pressed, they admitted the politics of such a move would be hazardous.

Rafters interviewed in Miami and Key West said they knew that if they made it to the United States, they would be welcomed.

Settling the issue directly with Mr. Castro seems not to be an option, President Clinton, who is on a long-term mission to woo Cuban-American voters, seems unwilling to take the political risk of opening talks on such issues as food deliveries, which might make life under the dictatorship more tolerable.

MARKET DIARY

Tumbling Bonds Force Stocks Down

NEW YORK — Stocks followed bonds lower Thursday after a regional economic report reignited inflation fears.

Even technology stocks, which had been buoyant after a sharp runup in International Business Machines, lost steam. The Dow Jones industrial aver-

term interest rates Tuesday would not be enough to curb inflation and that the central bank would have to tighten credit again, possibly as soon as September.

Cyclical stocks and those dependent on lower interest rates fell, including General Motors, which lost 1 to 50, and Ford, which fell 1/4 to 29 1/2.

Among individual issues, IBM rose 1/4 to 66 1/2 in active trading after Merrill Lynch raised its earnings estimate for the company's third quarter.

Coca-Cola rose 1/4 to 47 1/2 after the investor Warren Buffett disclosed Wednesday he had bought 4.9 million more shares of the company, raising his stake to 7.75 percent.

Lotus Development plunged 4 1/2 to 41 1/2 after an analyst at Adams, Harkness & Hill cut its earnings estimate for the software maker.

Mylan Labs jumped 2 1/2 to 26 1/2 on a buy recommendation from Kidder Peabody.

LM Ericsson's American depositary receipts rose 2 1/2 to 54 after the company reported strong earnings for the first half. (AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

U.S. Stocks

age closed 21.05 points lower at 3,755.43. Declining issues led advances by about 7 to 5 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond tumbled 1 5/32 point, to 100 3/32, for a yield of 7.49 percent, up from 7.39 percent.

Bonds were pressured by a Philadelphia Federal Reserve report that said prices paid by manufacturers in eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and southern New Jersey rose to a five-year high in July, while the gauge of prices paid to them also rose sharply.

The report fueled fears that the Federal Reserve's half-percentage-point increase in short-

RATES: Bundesbank Sits Still

Continued from Page 9

four years and most savings accounts. The main reason for July's deceleration in money supply growth, the Bundesbank noted with evident pleasure, was "surging monetary capital formation," a move into the kind of long-term investments that do not fuel inflation.

Many economists have argued that the Bundesbank's im-

position of relatively high short-term interest rates following German unification backfired by encouraging a shift from long-term investments to shorter-term instruments, which are counted in M-3 and are thought to fuel inflation.

The Bundesbank singled out that phenomenon as a new subject for its preventive monetary medicine in April and had been waiting for signs that its efforts would have the desired effect.

On Wednesday, the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung quoted an unidentified central

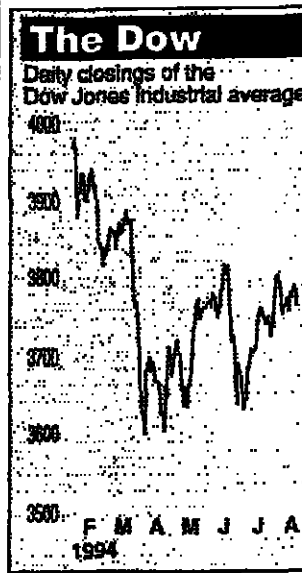
Dollar Under Pressure

The dollar fell more than a yen Thursday in New York after the United States reported its widest trade deficit with Japan since March, raising concern that Japanese exporters would sell dollars, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Concern about the deficit grew when Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown called the trade gap "way too high."

The dollar ended at 98.95 yen, down from 100.14 yen Wednesday, and at 1.547 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5516 DM. It also fell to 5.3000 French francs from 5.3275 and to 1.3965 Swiss francs from 1.3035. The British pound rose to \$1.5492 from \$1.5415.

Foreign Exchange



Vol. High Low Last Chg.

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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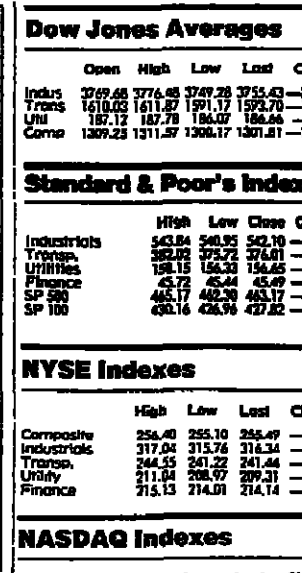
NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
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NYSE Most Active

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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active



Vol. High Low Last Chg.

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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NYSE Most Active

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IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4
IBM	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

New Zealand Politician Depresses Stock Prices

Bloomberg Business News

WELLINGTON — New Zealand's stock market was pulled down Thursday by a leading opposition politician's remarks that financial markets were filled with ignorant yuppies and foreign investment was "fair-weather money."

Jim Anderson, head of the Alliance coalition that narrowly lost a key parliamentary by-election last week, also said the stock market was like a casino and had nothing to do with everyday life.

His remarks, because of his apparently growing popularity in the country, helped pull the New Zealand Stock Exchange 40-share index down 0.19 percent, to 2,097.38.

Finance Minister Bill Birch denounced his remarks, saying Mr. Anderson's "macho ramblings" showed a "reckless disregard for the welfare of ordinary New Zealanders and a youth spent watching too many John Wayne movies."

In an interview with local newspapers, Mr. Anderson said he would not be concerned if foreign investors — who own about 40 percent of the country's stocks — left.

"New Zealanders have to know this is fair-weather money and it's speculative," he said. "As soon as it suits that money to leave, it will. You don't build a long-term future for your country on that money."

Mr. Anderson also said yuppies in the markets, what they don't know about politics and the economy would fill the Encyclopedia Britannica 10 times over.

The government announced that New Zealand's unemployment rate fell to a four-year low of 8.4 percent in the second quarter from 9.0 percent in the previous quarter.

Economists, who had expected the rate to fall only to about 8.8 percent, pointed out that the participation rate, which measures the number of people in the work force and those actively seeking work, was down slightly.

A Murdoch, 22, Is Heir-Apparent

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Rupert Murdoch on Thursday named his son, Lachlan Murdoch, as general manager of Queensland Newspapers, a move analysts said made the younger Murdoch the apparent choice to head News Corp.

The 22-year-old son of News Corp.'s chairman and chief executive will take over at Queensland on Monday, said Ken Cowley, head of News Corp.'s Australian operations.

When he was 22 in 1953, Rupert Murdoch took over a now-defunct tabloid in Adelaide, The News. The company he now runs is a 16 billion Australian dollar

(\$12 billion) empire that spans the globe and includes newspapers, book publishing, satellite television and film studios.

"It is definite succession planning," a media analyst said. "Rupert Murdoch has said he has a desire to leave a legacy for his family. That legacy would be one of the most powerful communications companies in the world."

Another analyst said Mr. Murdoch was testing his son in newspapers before giving him a larger responsibility in the worldwide communications business.

News Corp. is expected to post full-year profit of more than 1.2 billion dol-

lars, after earnings of 991.6 million dollars in the nine months ended March 31.

Mr. Murdoch has repeatedly stated his desire for his family to retain control of News Corp. Last year he proposed introducing shares with extra voting rights that would have allowed him to pursue expansion plans without diluting voting control.

But that proposal was opposed by major institutional shareholders and was finally withdrawn.

Lachlan Murdoch, a recent graduate of Princeton University, is the second of three children of Rupert Murdoch and his second wife, Anna.

Sony Says Strong Yen Cut Profit

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Sony Corp. on Thursday blamed the strong yen for a 39 percent fall in group pretax profit in the three months ended June 30. The company continued to show optimism, however, that profit and sales for the year ending in March 1995 would rise.

The consumer electronics and entertainment conglomerate posted group pretax profit for the period of 23.58 billion yen (\$235 million), down from 38.6 billion yen in the comparable period last year. Sales rose 4.3 percent, to 864.5 billion yen.

Nearly 75 percent of Sony's sales are overseas in dollars, and revenue must be converted back to yen. Thus a fall in the value of the dollar cuts profit.

"Our profit would have been 43 billion yen more if it wasn't for the yen," said Tsunao Hashimoto, Sony's executive deputy president. He said the company was also hit by weaker European currencies, especially the British pound.

The dollar was worth around 103 yen in the first quarter of this year, down from 110 yen in the first quarter of 1993. Today, a dollar buys around 100 yen.

Mr. Hashimoto said the company saw no need to alter its forecast for the year. Sony said in June that it expected group pretax profit to come to 125 billion yen, up 22 percent on the year, while sales will rise 7 percent, to 3.99 trillion yen.

First-quarter sales rose in all areas of Sony's business except videocassette recorders. Sales in Japan were up 3.9 percent to 244.38 billion yen, while overseas sales rose 4.5 percent. Income from the music business rose. Revenue from movies fell 4.3 percent.

'Premium' Imports Lower Japan's Beer Prices

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The vending machine outside the Masumoto Liquor Store in Tokyo's Shibuya section is a microcosm of the revolutionary changes brewing in Japan's beer market.

Like tens of thousands of other machines all over Japan, this vending machine sells beer, wine, sake and whiskey in various cans and bottles.

But what is revolutionary is that price competition has broken out among the different brands of beer in the machine.

Some Japanese brands still cost \$2.30 for a standard 12-ounce can, and some "premium" brands cost \$2.40. Mean-

while, there's a bargain brand: a can of Budweiser, which sells for less than \$1 in the United States, is \$2.20.

Like many other products in Japan these days, beer has been swept up in a bargain boom, triggered by low-priced imports sold at new discount stores.

For decades, the beer business here was marked by gentle competition among the big brewers: Kirin, Asahi, Sapporo and Suntory. Every bottle of every brand cost the same, and nobody ever cut prices.

All four big brewers raised their prices in lockstep this spring when the federal liquor tax went up.

One of the changes sweeping

Japan these days has been a so-called price revolution. Japanese consumers have become price-conscious, and manufacturers ignore this at their peril.

The brewers learned fast. Faced with a price increase on domestic beer, major retailers and even small liquor stores began pushing cheaper imports.

Japan's biggest convenience-store chain, 7-Eleven, began selling Miller Ice beer from the United States at \$1.78 a can, an amount still considered a discount price in Japan.

The brands that Americans living here have considered "premium" beers — such as Miller, Heineken and Carlsberg — are the discount beers here.

This year should see the first significant growth in imports' share of Japan's beer market. Analysts say it should grow further as consumers come to think of Coors, Carlsberg and the like as the low-priced way to quench their thirst.

The biggest import success is Budweiser, which says it controls about 60 percent of Japan's foreign-beer market.

For the moment, the rush of low-priced imports has not

been a problem for Japan's domestic brewers. A record-setting heat wave hit the country this summer, and beer sales are breaking records. The big Japanese brewers are producing at capacity.

But when the temperature drops this fall, Japan's brewers will have to face the fact that they are suddenly competing against foreign brewers whose costs are much lower.

"The price increase that the four Japanese brewers imposed earlier this year is going to turn out to be a major marketing flop," Hiroshi Nakamura of the Distribution Economics Institute said.

■ **Tsingtao Profit Rises 63%**

China's Tsingtao Brewery said net profit rose 63 percent in the first six months because of increased productivity. Bloomberg Business News reported from Hong Kong.

Tsingtao reported profit of 112.1 million yuan (\$13 million), compared with 68.9 million yuan a year earlier, and said sales rose 5 percent, to 609.5 million yuan.

MIM Gets Atlas Stake After Three-Way Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — MIM Holdings Ltd. said Thursday it had taken an 11 percent stake in Atlas Corp., a U.S. gold mining company, after Atlas bought MIM's stake in a third company, Granges Inc. of Canada.

MIM said it bought shares and warrants valued at \$11 million at the request of Atlas. "They requested us to take up equity and we did," a MIM spokesman said.

Atlas recently acquired MIM's 37.4 percent share of Granges, and to partly fund that purchase it launched a \$50 million rights issue. Atlas is discussing a merger with Granges, Dakota Mining Co. and Hycroft Resources & Development Corp.

Atlas has a 19 percent stake in Dakota and owns 50.5 percent of Hycroft. A four-way merger would result in a "well-financed and widely held intermediate-sized North American gold producer," Atlas said.

With the sale of the Granges stake, MIM's remaining major investment in Canada is an 8.65 percent stake in the Cominco Ltd. zinc mine in British Columbia.

(Knight-Ridder, AFX, Bloomberg)

Asia Securities Reports Inquiry by Unnamed Investors

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Asia Securities International Ltd. said Thursday that unidentified investors were interested in buying control of the real estate, investment and securities company.

Asia Securities is controlled by Lippo Ltd. The managing director, Jesse Leung, said the board had been told of

inquiries from independent third parties interested in buying nearly 51 percent of the company's issued share capital.

At Asia Securities' current stock price, a stake of that size would be valued at 703.9 million Hong Kong dollars (\$91 million).

The announcement noted recent ru-

mors that a private company, Billboss Assets Ltd., had been trying to acquire control of Asia Securities. But Mr. Leung said the approach in question had not been from Billboss.

Shares in Asia Securities, which were trading at 2.13 dollars on Aug. 1, rose to close Wednesday at 2.48 dollars but lost 9 cents Thursday to 2.39 dollars.

Taiwan Posts Strong Growth

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — Taiwan's economy grew 6.1 percent in the three months ended in June from the year-earlier quarter, officials said Thursday.

The rate surpassed previous forecasts. Economists attributed the strong growth to improvement in exports, private consumption and industrial production.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
11000	2800	22000
10000	2600	20000
9000	2400	18000
8000	2200	16000
7000	2000	14000
6000	1800	12000
5000	1600	10000
4000	1400	8000
3000	1200	6000
2000	1000	4000
1000	800	2000
0	600	0
1994	1994	1994
Exchange Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,518.99	9,537.98
Singapore Straits Times	2,357.97	2,344.40
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,066.80	2,059.50
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,862.77	20,824.58
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,198.34	1,126.14
Bangkok SET	1,488.98	1,475.48
Saudi Composite Stock	946.48	942.96
Taipei Weighted Price	6,586.16	6,545.90
Manila PSE	3,004.00	3,028.00
Jakarta Stock Index	482.88	483.60
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,087.38	2,101.46
Bombay National Index	2,134.21	2,122.31

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Taiwan ended a 45-year ban on local banks dealing with their mainland Chinese counterparts, as five banks were cleared to operate on the mainland through overseas subsidiaries.
- A U.S.-Australian consortium led by Custom Coals Corp. and MRL Ltd., a subsidiary of China Strategic Holdings Group, signed a deal to spend \$888.6 million building an 800-kilometer (500-mile) coal slurry pipeline, the world's longest, in China, where coal provides 85 percent of the country's energy.
- Samsung Aerospace Industries Ltd., a unit of the Samsung group, will lead a consortium to produce South Korea's first midsize aircraft, a Trade Ministry official said.
- Claremont Petroleum NL of Australia and its Beach Petroleum NL subsidiary signed an agreement with North Korea for oil and gas exploration in that country.
- Taiwan investors took up at least 97 percent of a 198 million-share offering by state-run China Steel Corp. this month, according to the lead underwriter, China Development Corp. The Economics Ministry is planning to reduce its holding in the company.
- W.D. & H.O. Wills Ltd., an Australian tobacco company, said it would return 99 million Australian dollars (\$73 million) to shareholders because of the company's strong financial position and surplus funds.

AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

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Netherlands	Fl. 770	420	230
Norway	N.K. 3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	25,000	14,000
Spain	Pes. 68,000	36,500	20,000
Sweden	Skr. 55,000	27,500	15,000
Switzerland	S.F. 3,100	1,700	900
United States	\$ 3,500	1,900	1,000
West of Europe as CEI	£ 485	265	145
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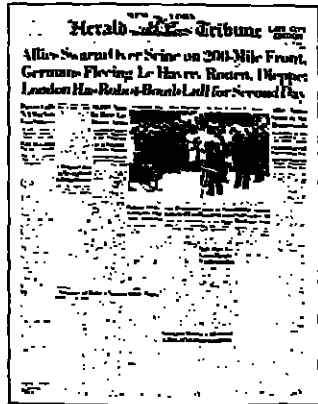
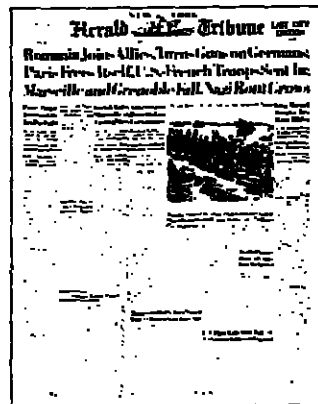
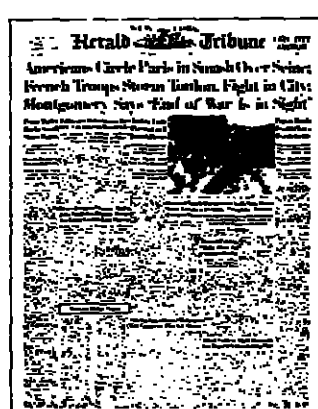
AUGUST 22-27
1 9 4 4

Following the success of the Normandy landings in early June 1944, Allied troops continued fighting throughout the summer across the north of France, finally reaching the outskirts of Paris.

In the last days of August, as the Allies approached the city, the unarmed population of Paris — reinforced by a small number of armed resistance fighters — rose against the occupying German forces. In four days of street battles and general insurrection, Paris was liberated.

To commemorate these dramatic days, we will reproduce the six front pages from the New York Herald Tribune chronicling the week of August 22 through 27.

Events covered in that same extraordinary week include the liberation of Marseille, Grenoble, Le Havre and Rouen, plus an exclusive report following the liberation of Florence. You'll follow the reports day-by-day from the Herald Tribune's award-winning team of war correspondents.



Don't miss the International Herald Tribune's special commemorative series starting Monday, August 22nd.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible]

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	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1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	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一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
十一	十二	十三	十四	十五	十六	十七	十八	十九	二十
二十一	二十二	二十三	二十四	二十五	二十六	二十七	二十八	二十九	三十
三十一	三十二	三十三	三十四	三十五	三十六	三十七	三十八	三十九	四十
四十一	四十二	四十三	四十四	四十五	四十六	四十七	四十八	四十九	五十
五十一	五十二	五十三	五十四	五十五	五十六	五十七	五十八	五十九	六十
六十一	六十二	六十三	六十四	六十五	六十六	六十七	六十八	六十九	七十
七十一	七十二	七十三	七十四	七十五	七十六	七十七	七十八	七十九	八十
八十一	八十二	八十三	八十四	八十五	八十六	八十七	八十八	八十九	九十
九十一	九十二	九十三	九十四	九十五	九十六	九十七	九十八	九十九	一百

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SPORTS

For Clown Prince, Last Hurrah at 74

51 Seasons of Baseball Burlesque

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

NEW BRITAIN, Connecticut — The Clown Prince of Baseball walks with a lumbering gait and a bit of a stoop. When he's hauling his ancient duffel bag, hand-stenciled with his name and title, he grimaces with every step. But when he reaches the entrance to Beehive Field, he straightens up, sticks his face in the door and bellows: "Have no fear, Big Nose is here!"

The reception room of the New Britain Red Sox, a Class AA minor league team in the Boston organization, is empty. No one greets the Clown Prince on this August afternoon, three hours before a meaningless Eastern League matchup between the high-flying Bowie Baysox and the hapless home team, grumbling under the indignity of a six-game losing streak.

No matter. Max Patkin has been around long enough, half a century in the game, to know the rule: Never let a

"How do you do that?" one young intern asks.

The Clown Prince beams. Max Patkin is baseball's Willy Loman, a salesman who is known in every burgh. He roams America's small towns, drawing a few hundred extra folks to rickety wooden ballparks where a few phenoms wait to be discovered by big-league scouts while most of the players scowl and fret, their diamond dreams already spoiled.

Patkin is largely unknown in big cities. But in places such as New Iberia, Louisiana, "where the mosquitoes were so big, they thought my nose was a landing field," the Clown Prince is somebody. Well, somebody enough to sell some seats.

"Max does pretty good," says Gerry Berthiaume, the New Britain general manager. "Kids like him. Parents know him."

For \$2,000 a night, teams can buy baseball's final burlesque act, the last vestige of the coarse carnival that showmen like Bill Veech and Charlie Finley brought to the game. The end of the road is near. He used to do 100 dates a season. He's down to 45 and plans only the occasional spot show next year.

He has three teeth, one on top, two below. His ankles are so swollen that his right arch has collapsed. His knees are full of fluid, so bashed and bowed it's hard to tell the kneecaps from the lumps on the sides of his legs. And when he comes off the field after batting, Patkin sits wheezing on the bench, zoned out while he waits for his heart to recover from the trauma.

He's nearly bald. He has a ring of thin, gray hair, a bronzed pate and deep creases in his leathery face. He looks like Lyndon B. Johnson with half a pound of sliced turkey rolled up and slapped onto his face where his nose should be.

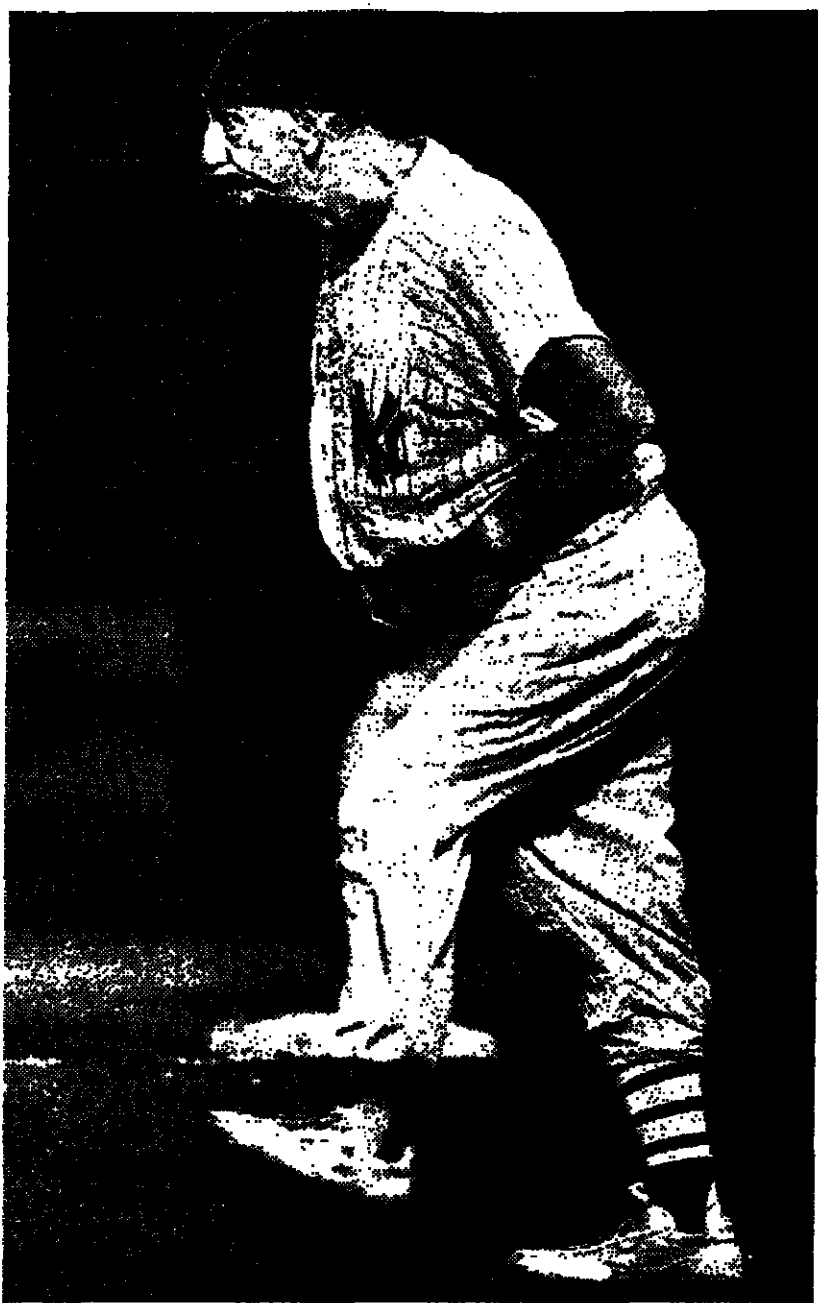
He met Babe Ruth and played against Grover Cleveland Alexander. He was a minor leaguer himself, winning 14 and losing 13 over three seasons before an arm injury forced him into the coach's box. He first realized he could make a crowd laugh when Joe DiMaggio hit a homer off him and Patkin fell in behind the slugger, mimicking his loping gait around the base paths.

"I'm tired, tired, tired," Patkin says. But he can't quit. Late at night, when he has nothing to do but watch the tube and wait for the next show, he is frank: "This keeps me young. I can't take the pipe and slippers. I quit. I'll die."

"I'm a nice guy," Patkin says. "The only one I make fun of is me. At the ballpark, I'm always on. But I'm two people. I'm not a bona fide clown, but I'm trying to bring something out of me. I make people laugh, it makes me feel better. I had a sad life, lonely life."

Now it's Yankee Stadium, the last day. In 12 hours, the strike begins. Millionaire players in alligator boots stride across the plush purple carpet. There's piped-in Muzak, security guards, a staff that keeps on coming. The door opens: "Have no fear, Big Nose is here!"

The players busy talking to the New York Times and ABC News do not glance up. Only Don Mattingly, the gracious veteran who still loves the game as a rookie does, comes over. "Max, long time," he says. "I seen you first time in



The show goes on in the minor leagues, with Max Patkin's well-worn act.

Greensboro, 1979. When I was a kid, I watched you in Indiana, Evansville."

It's an off day for Patkin. Tomorrow he's in Connecticut, the New Haven Ravens versus the Trenton Thunder. But he wants to see Yankee Stadium one last time, and he wants to visit the team's owner, George Steinbrenner, one of the last big-league bosses who hired him.

The old-timers commiserate with Patkin about the strike. The millionaires won't even look at him, but that doesn't stop him. On the field, the Clown Prince steps over to the visiting Toronto Blue Jays, limbering up for the game. "I wrote a book," Patkin shouts. "It's a best-seller. In my home. That's a joke. A JOKE!"

Finally, the players crack up, involuntarily. These guys would sooner file a grievance than allow some clown to kiss them when they step up to the plate.

Back inside, the Yankee staff is quivering. The Boss is in the stadium. That means office halls must be clear. No stragglers, no reporters. After a Yankee executive vouchers for Patkin, a nervous receptionist allows him to wait in the lobby. "It's O.K., he'll want to see me," Patkin says, explaining that he used to work for Steinbrenner.

After an hour, the Boss arrives, sees someone in his lobby and scowls. He turns toward an aide, perhaps to issue an execution order. But then, a double take. "Max?" Steinbrenner says, easing into a smile. Alarmed aides relax. Within moments, Patkin is ushered into the Boss's private office.

"When I was a kid growing up in Cleveland, you could be sure of only a few things," Steinbrenner says, "like Max Patkin coming in every summer to put on a great show and draw a good crowd. When I came here, our attendance was horrible and we had a lousy team. I was thinking of things we could do to fix it up, and I thought of Max. Kids love Max."

Baseball, Steinbrenner says, has gotten too slick. "I know, I know," he says. "People can point to me as one reason for the commercialism. And if we as owners don't want Max's kind of levity, then shame on us. Shame on us all if we don't want to put a little more humility in the game."

The Prince is in the Clown Hall of Fame. He has won more awards than he can count. But he pines for one more, a ticket to the real Hall, in Cooperstown. That prize would prove he was more than a clown, that he was a part of baseball.

So Patkin keeps on barnstorming, staying alive. After each show, he sells autographed baseball cards, at \$1 each. Anything else — shirts, caps, hands — he signs for free.

At Beehive Field, he sold 225 cards and 42 copies of "The Clown Prince of Baseball," his autobiography. The baseball card money, a plastic bag full of \$1 bills, pays his bus fare. Over the next couple of weeks, Patkin will play Watertown, Connecticut; Augusta, New Jersey; Portland, Maine; Amarillo, Texas; Omaha, Nebraska; Bowie, Maryland; and Reading, Pennsylvania. In January, he will be 75.

Tough to Play Catch-Up, Even If Strike Ends Soon

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A hiccup. That's what the two-day strike of 1985 was, as far as major-league baseball players were concerned. When the settlement came, major leaguers put on their uniforms and immediately resumed playing.

A doubleheader here, a doubleheader there, and the gaps in the schedules were filled. The players and owners had their seasons restored and their post-season guaranteed, causing all to live happily ever after, or at least until collusion and the 1990 lockout occurred.

The current strike is no longer a hiccup. Even if it came to a screeching halt today, no games could be played tomorrow.

Not if the owners caused the divisive salary cap issue to disappear immediately and begged players to come back.

Not if the players decided to chuck 28 years of gain, accept the mother of all rollbacks and took batting practice on the planes as they winged their way back to work.

No, major-league baseball has passed the point of no return without consequences. Now that the strike is going into the 7th day, neither the safety of players nor the quality of play can be assured. Not without time and concerted effort before the first pitch.

At least that's what the union contends, just as it did when the players negotiated a nine-day reconvening period after the 50-day strike in 1981.

"That work period was a ratio of about 5 to 1," said Tony Bernazard, who was an infielder in 1981 and is now an executive with the Major League Baseball Players Association. "That is, one day for about every five days missed."

Such a period is needed for reasons of safety, say the players, because too much time has passed to risk facing or throwing fastballs, running bases or running down fly balls in the alleys.

Then there are the logistics. If the players and owners were to settle today, they likely couldn't reassemble for at least two days. Most players have gone home, some to Latin American countries.

And in another vivid reminder that this is not your father's union, some players are vacationing in places like Hawaii and Europe. "We told them, 'We're on strike, so go and enjoy yourselves, but just be aware of the situation,'" Bernazard said.

"We did tell them to stay physically fit," he added.

Still, players have not held informal team workouts for fear of sending the wrong message about resolve.

Thus, the longer the work stoppage, the greater the need for a summertime version of spring training. And, just like salary cap disputes, its length will become an issue at the bargaining table.

"This is going to have to be negotiated," Bernazard said. "Some players are going to want one thing, some are going to want other things. Teams that are in contention, management may want something else."

All these discussions are academic, at this point, of course, especially since baseball negotiators have not met since Friday.

Sull, Bernazard said, "In my personal opinion, you need about two or three days for every week you miss. The first week, you could get by with two days, even though some would like three, especially the pitchers. But two weeks in, you'd probably need five days instead of four."

Therein lies the rub. Many aspects of the longest in-season strike can be compared to this one, but a major element in 1994 stands alone. And that is this strike's placement on the calendar.

The 1981 season resumed with the All-Star Game, played Aug. 9. This strike started with only 52 days left in the season.

Thus, the point of no return, when not enough time is left to save even the postseason, is likely to be just past mid-September.

"I don't think," Bernazard said, "we're going to be playing the World Series in December."

Vantage Point



Meanwhile, Fans Are Fuming

By Athelia Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It's Day 7 of the baseball strike, and fans across the United States are fed up. They're signing petitions. They're calling hotlines. And they're using the information highway to organize.

"The baseball strike has awakened a sleeping giant: the American sports fan lobby," Adam Kolton, executive director of the New York-based Sports Fans United, said at a news conference at the National Press Club.

Kolton's group, which has 3,000 members, and the Consumer Federation of America, with 50 million members, are launching a petition drive to get Congress to repeal baseball's antitrust exemption.

"I think there is a tremendous feeling of anger, resentment, and people want to channel that toward some positive action," he said.

In June, the Senate Judiciary Committee defeated legislation that would have lifted the antitrust exemption in matters relating to labor. Baseball is the only sport with an antitrust ex-

emption and the players had supported the legislation.

Last week, Senators Howard Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio and Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah, introduced similar legislation that would limit the antitrust exemption and permit the players to sue the owners if the owners impose a salary cap.

Bradley Stillman, legislative counsel of the Consumer Federation of America, said his organization and Kolton's group are not taking sides.

"The fact that the baseball players are on the right side of this issue is just their good luck," he said. Stillman said his group "has fought every antitrust exemption in every industry in this country whether it's insurance, health care, baseball. Antitrust exemptions hurt consumers."

■ A Second Senate Bill

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, has introduced legislation that would establish a five-member, major league baseball commission consisting of three baseball fans chosen by the president, one baseball player and one owner. The Associated Press reported.

It would conduct binding arbitration to settle disagreements between players and owners and regulate expansion, ticket prices, stadium financing, television revenues, marketing and merchandising.

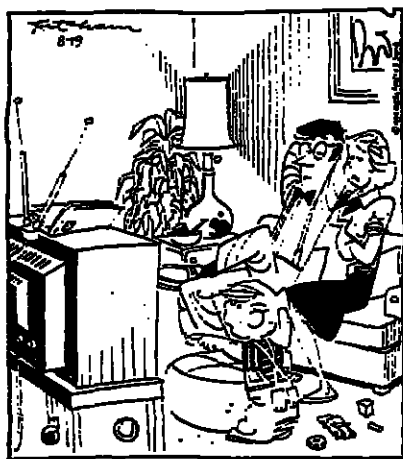
"The need for this authority has never been more clear than it is today," DeConcini said. "This is the eighth work stoppage in the past 22 seasons. Obviously, baseball cannot put its own house in order."

The total of canceled games rose to 86 Thursday, matching the 1972 strike for the second-longest walkout behind 1981, when 712 games were wiped out.

The Union head, Donald Fehr, and management's negotiator, Richard Ravitch, said Wednesday that no negotiating sessions are scheduled.

As the strike enters its seventh day, teams are starting to make cutbacks. The Montreal Expos announced that 35 employees were sent on vacation and will be laid off when their vacations end, and the New York Yankees said Wednesday that more than half the staff of 100 was sent on vacation.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THOSE PEOPLE WE HEAR LAUGHING SO MUCH... ARE THEY WATCHING THIS SAME PROGRAM?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four letters, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COASH

NIFE

TRUBLE

TENJIC

ANSWER TO: _____

ANSWERS: DENNIS, RASTUS, BASH, CORPSE, NIBBLE

Author: IDOT BASH CORPSE NIBBLE

Editor: How the words related to the episode don't matter — THEY WERE ASSIGNED

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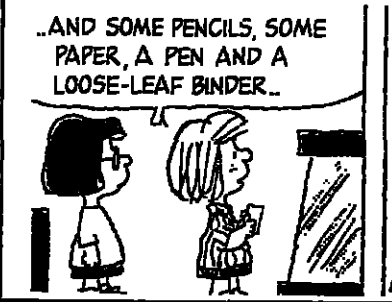
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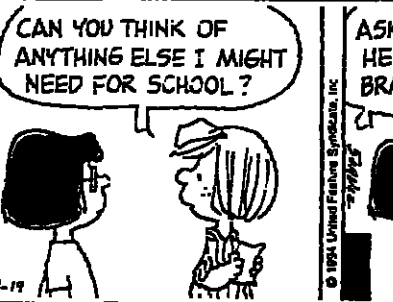
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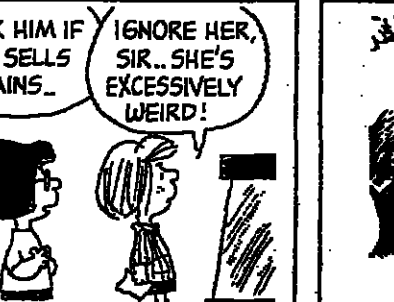
PEANUTS



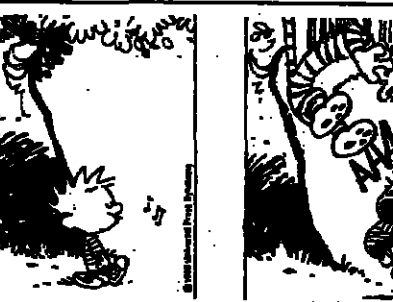
AND SOME PENCILS, SOME PAPER, A PEN AND A LOOSE-LEAF BINDER...



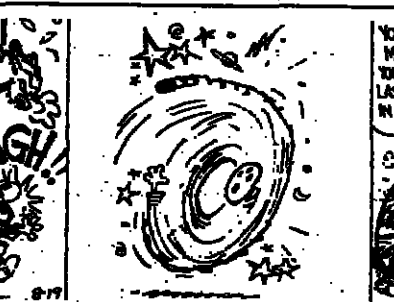
CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING ELSE I MIGHT NEED FOR SCHOOL?



ASK HIM IF HE SELLS BRAINS...



IGNORE HER, SIR... SHE'S EXCESSIVELY WEIRD!



YOU SHOULD BE MORE ALERT! YOU WOULDN'T LAST TWO SECONDS IN THE JUNGLE.



THAT'S WHY I LIVE HERE... YOU DON'T!

GARFIELD



GO AHEAD, GIVE ME THE TRUTH. I CAN TAKE IT.



EARTH'S ORBIT AROUND THE SUN IS SLOWLY DETERIORATING. ONE DAY WE'LL FALL TO A FIERY PEMISE!



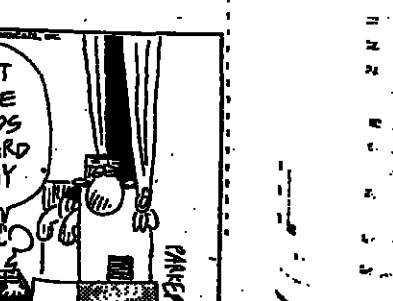
NOT THAT TRUTH.



YOUR SISTER HAS MANGE?



WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BE WHEN YOU GROW UP, YOUNG MAN?



AND WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO PREPARE YOURSELF?

BETTER BAILEY



WHO'S IN CHARGE HERE, ME OR YOU?!



WHO'S GOT THE RANK?! WHO CALLS THE SHOTS?!



AND WHO'S GOT THE SMARTS?!



ME, I SEE TO BETHE ONE WITH THE ANSWERS



THAT'S MY COUSIN MANFRED BLUMSTEAD



HE MARCHED ALONE INTO THE MOST BARRIC DESERTS THE DEADLIEST SNOWS AND THE DEEPEST JUNGLES

DOONESBURY



WORK IS RUINED TO THE INDOORCLOCK BURNING TENT.



DO YOU FEEL LIKE FLYING FROM THE LIGHT TOWERS? ARE YOU BEING FOLLOWED BY THE FBI? DO YOU THINK THE CONGRUOUS ARE A GREAT BAND?



HELL, BECAUSE, NEXT WINTER, LET'S GET THIS KID OVER TO THE HOLLAND TENT!



WHAT IS THIS, A TRAP?



LET'S AUNTIL SHARP PANGS, HUH?



NO, ACTUALLY HE WAS JUST STUPID

SPORTS

For Bundesliga, Something to Prove In a New Season

The Associated Press
FRANKFURT — The 1994-95 Bundesliga season kicks off this weekend with both teams and fans anxious to ease the memory of Germany's disappointing showing at the World Cup.

The teams have done their part, spending 100 million Deutsche marks, or \$64.5 million, on new players, including Bayern Munich's purchase of the French striker Jean-Pierre Papin from AC Milan.

The fans have responded by buying advance and season tickets in record numbers, putting the league on course to break attendance marks if the trend holds.

To add to the excitement, the referees have been instructed to follow the offensive-minded rule changes applied during the World Cup.

All of which points to a season with more goals and a shorter period of mourning for the German team that lost to Bulgaria in the World Cup quarterfinals in the United States.

Once again, Bayern Munich will be the team to beat. The Bavarians, who won the league title for a record 13th time last season, went shopping in the offseason and look to be even stronger.

In addition to Papin, the team acquired the Swiss forward Alain Suter from relegated Bundesliga rival Nuremberg. Bayern also claimed one of Germany's top goalkeepers, Oliver Kahn, from Karlsruhe.

"I think it will be easier to score in the Bundesliga than in Italy," Papin said. "In Germany, they play more offensively and forwards have more space." Papin is nursing a knee injury and both may miss Saturday's opener against Bochum, which returns to the first division strengthened by the signing of the U.S. World Cup striker Eric Wynalda.

Bayern also went abroad for a new coach. Franz Beckenbauer stepped down after guiding the team to the title, so Bayern hired Giovanni Trapattoni,

the experienced Italian coach, formerly of Juventus.

Bayern still has veterans Lothar Matthäus, the Brazilian World Cup player Jorginho and the Colombian striker Adolfo Valencia, who appears likely to lose his place in the starting 11.

Yet the new formidable lineup got off to an inauspicious start. After a successful preseason that included a 3-0 victory over Barcelona, Bayern suffered a stinging defeat to an amateur team last weekend in the first round of the German Cup.

Expected to give Bayern a strong run for the Bundesliga title will be Borussia Dortmund, which spent more than Bayern and now boasts four German internationals turned back from Italy: Stefan Reuter, Matthias Sammer, Karsten Riedle and the latest addition, midfielder Andreas Möller, bought from Juventus in tandem with Julio César, the Brazilian sweeper.

With Swiss striker Stéphane Chapuisat and Danish star Flemming Povlsen, Dortmund once again should be among the contenders after finishing fourth last year.

Bayern Leverkusen, third last year, added to its roster the defensive midfielder Tom Dooley, who returns to the Bundesliga after a stint with the U.S. national team.

Kaiserslautern surprised pundits by finishing second last year and giving Bayern a scare late in the season. The team bought several German players and still has the Swiss midfielder Ciriaco Sforza.

Karlsruhe went on a shopping spree and landed a big coup by signing German international midfielder Thomas Hässler from Roma, though team officials were not happy to learn that Hässler was caught driving drunk this week and has his license suspended.

Eintracht Frankfurt, which dropped to fifth after leading early last season, kept the Ghanaian striker Anthony Yeboah, who shared the scoring title with Kaiserslautern's Stefan Kuntz with 18 goals.



Linford Christie, surging ahead of Americans Jon Drummond, right, and Leroy Burrell.

A Little Bit of Hollywood At Zurich Track Spectacle

By Ian Thomsen

BRUSSELS — It's like this in Hollywood, when they hire too many stars for one plot. The making of the movie grows more outrageous than the movie itself.

Twenty-three of the world's fastest men were given eight lanes to share Wednesday night in Zurich. Before the sun came up Thursday, the fastest one had been ground to a halt: his American teammate had gone home complaining of vast injustice; a persistent thunderstorm had sogged everyone down to 10-second pace, with the champion from Britain celebrating much like the Americans he so detests; and to finish it all off, the American Dennis Mitchell and his brother reportedly had beaten up a rival Nigerian sprinter in the lobby of the official meeting hotel.

All of this was packed in a 100-meter final won magnificently by Linford Christie of Britain in 10.05 seconds. The organizers had spent \$400,000 to mount an attempt on the world record; instead, the field only served to define the 34-year-old Christie in his own terms, as the world's greatest sprinter against pressure. Having peaked well past the normal retirement age, he remains insecure of his reputation — as if one major loss to the Americans somehow would revoke his validation as Olympic and world

champion, making those titles a pair of flukes. So he seems to approach every major race as if it were a heavyweight fight: lose once and he loses everything.

The idea of a man running so fast in his mid-30s is unprecedented, but he seems to be proof that age isn't the factor so much as the loss of will. Success tends to weaken champions of his age, but Christie waited a long time for it and he still doesn't seem to trust it — and deep down, he has to wonder how much longer his body will hold up.

The wind and rain should slow down a big man like Christie, but he ran as if it might be his last race, and no one in the world can match him for that attitude. When it was done, his furies came out in a prolonged wave of chest-thumping and Muhammad Ali-ish boasting. But you figure, once he stops behaving like that, his demise will probably follow quickly.

The race itself was a mess. Burrell, who until news of his injury was being accused of reacting poorly to the championship pressures that fuel Christie. Six weeks after setting the world record of 9.85 seconds, Burrell reportedly felt pain in his right foot at the start of his heat Wednesday, which explains his bad start. Then he ran 10.39 seconds for seventh place in the final. Afterward, a Swiss doctor sent him on the next plane home to California, advising him not to test his sore tendon again this season. Apparently, Burrell will take that advice.

After his heat, however, he protested the decision that initially cost him the eighth and last spot in the final. Having recovered from his bad start, he officially pulled even with Andre Cason, the two finishing a joint third in their heat in 9.30 seconds. Cason went from psyching himself up for the world's premiere final — to losing his place to Burrell on a coin flip. Cason was not at all happy with this system of justice.

Mitchell was fourth in 10.23 seconds. A few hours later, in the lobby of the Hotel Nova Park, the meeting's official hotel, he ran into Olusade Adeniken of Nigeria, who had beaten Mitchell

to third by one one-hundredth of a second. Since a Pan African-USA meeting in North Carolina last week, Mitchell had been steaming over comments allegedly made about his wife and mother by Adeniken.

The Nigerian, who denied saying such things, required two stitches above the eye after Mitchell and his brother — according to the admittedly hearsay version of Wilfried Meert, director of the Friday meet here — fought him in the lobby. By Thursday night, as these stories do, the story had grown to become a three-on-one attack by Mitchell and friends, with Mitchell inflicting the most damage by supposedly kicking Adeniken in the head. Mitchell did not return a phone call to his hotel here Thursday.

The Zurich meeting director, Andreas Brugger, huddled with Mitchell and Adeniken later Thursday, and they reportedly agreed to share the blame and declare the incident over. Nonetheless, the international athletic federation (IAAF) reserves its right to suspend the athletes pending an inquiry.

So the Golden Four of Grand Prix meetings were to continue here Friday, with only a few survivors among the 23 sprinters in Zurich — no Burrell, no Cason, and surely no Adeniken, who was forced to withdraw for medical reasons. But Mitchell promised to be here, as did Christie, who, at this rate, may soon run out of the rivals who drive him.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

Control League

W L T Pct. GB

Yamaguchi 32 48 0 .380 4

Hanshin 28 51 0 .405 8 1/2

Hiroshima 28 51 0 .405 8 1/2

Yokohama 28 51 0 .405 8 1/2

Yokohama 28 51 0 .405 8 1/2

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FOOTBALL

CFL Standings

Western Division

W L T Pct. GB

Baltimore 5 2 0 .714 0

Toronto 4 3 0 .571 1 1/2

Ottawa 3 4 0 .429 2 1/2

Hamilton 1 5 0 .167 3 1/2

Shreveport 0 6 0 .000 4 1/2

Western Division

W L T Pct. GB

Baltimore 5 2 0 .714 0

Toronto 4 3 0 .571 1 1/2

Ottawa 3 4 0 .429 2 1/2

Hamilton 1 5 0 .167 3 1/2

Shreveport 0 6 0 .000 4 1/2

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Toronto 4 3 0 .571 1 1/2

Ottawa 3 4 0 .429 2 1/2

Hamilton 1 5 0 .167 3 1/2

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

MILWAUKEE — Fred Schertz, coach, and Jim Brewer and Chuck Davidson, assistant coaches.

Winning 44, Ottawa 1

Winning 44, Ottawa 1

Winning 44, Ottawa 1

Winning 44, Ottawa 1

Winning 44, Ottawa 1

Winning 44, Ottawa 1

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Winning 44, Ottawa 1

OBSERVER

Pity Poor Bill Clinton

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A bunch of old-timers who had got into the Geritol the other night started arguing about which was the most brutal beating they had ever seen laid onto some poor, miserable, wretched president of the United States.

This was a natural outgrowth of somebody saying he had never seen a president subjected to abuse as cruel, unrelenting and bloody-minded as Clinton is undergoing. Cries of "Nonsense!" and "Fish tush!" as well as "Pshaw!" and "Horsefeathers!" greeted this statement.

One of the younger ancients said Clinton's ordeal by Dole, Gingrich, Limbaugh, the Wall Street Journal, and Harry and Louise was a Girl Scout jamboree compared with what President Nixon had undergone.

Then of course somebody else said, "True, but Nixon earned his, whereas Clinton hasn't even been accused yet of telling the CIA to tell the FBI to shut down any burglary investigations that might embarrass him."

Jimmy Carter's agony was cited, including the defection of the Kennedy crowd, leading to the abortive attempt by Ted Kennedy to beat him out of the nomination for Term Two, which prompted Carter to use a vulgar synonym for that part of Kennedy which he proposed to whip.

Yes, older old-timers asserted the case for Lyndon Johnson. "So hated he didn't even dare appear in public," was the line the LBJ man culled from crumpling newspaper clippings.

Present incumbent Clinton had been one of those collegiate people. Who knows? Maybe he even joined the chant sometime, somewhere. If so, what a deliciously dreadful irony to find himself now being torn to pieces by political vampires, newspaper columnists, Alfonso D'Amato, the mad dogs of talk radio.

A mere youth stalked by saying, "What about Ronald Reagan? Wasn't it pretty awful having everybody accusing him of

sleeping through the presidency, and of not even recognizing members of his own cabinet?"

The aged gentlemen waited for the strolling youth to stroll on to the next thing, for the wisdom of age had taught them there was no folly greater than seeking to enlighten the young before age had placed humility in their hearts and gray hairs in their mustaches. This was the wisdom of the incomparable James Thurber, who had said, "Youth must be served, frequently stuffed with chestnuts."

What the old-timers did not bother to tell the stroller was that Reagan had never actually been president, but had merely been acting the role of president, which required him only to talk and act presidential, not to stay awake or learn the names of the people who were running things.

A decrepit ruin brought everybody back to real presidents by croaking that the assault on Clinton was nothing compared with the horrors Harry Truman had experienced. Republicans of every stripe, from antediluvian mossbacks to internationalist moneybags, were merciless. Mainstream Democrats prayed for heroic General Eisenhower to take their nomination from the ghostly Harry.

I dozed off as they reached Roosevelt and dreamed of the war-horse in the Book of Job, probably because the writer Gerald Johnson once compared his zest for combat to FDR's delight in having at his enemies:

"He pawed in the valley, and rejoiced in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted. . . . He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage. . . . He saith among the trumpets, Ha, Ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting."

One thing old men often forget is that in youth they had zest for the battle. President Clinton may need some youth pills.

New York Times Service

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Commenting on exploding multiplicity of choice, John Cage said: "First we had the Mona Lisa, now we also have the Mona Lisa with a mustache."

In the 1970s and 1980s, it looked like the acoustic bass was in the process of being buried behind that hairy monster the Fender electric. There was a lot of moaning and dire predictions on the part of clean-shaven purists and musicologists.

The electric wizard Jaco Pastorius helped the trend by proclaiming himself "the best," and he wasn't far off. He had legions of talented followers. Everybody plugged in. Top-notch jazz acoustic bass players like Steve Swallow switched to electric. Bass players were happy not to have to lug around that beautiful but awkward, fragile, expensive and now, thank goodness, "out-of-date" coffin.

The last nail seemed to be driven into it with the invention of the acoustic electric bass, which looks like an electric but vibrates acoustically. At more or less the same time, the Japanese invented an electric piano that sounded acoustic. The mustache was growing a mustache.

Then, in the '90s, bass players like Stanley Clarke (after playing with Chick Corea) and Dave Holland (after Miles Davis) went back to their first love. More and more beginners chose the upright once more. After all, there is nothing like the physical joy of digging resonance out of aged wood.

The electric bass became basically for rock only. Now you can go through a weeklong jazz festival and not hear one Fender. The acoustic is even enjoying a comeback in rock, witness MTV's successful "Unplugged" series. I suspect that it all has something to do with the general search for ecological virtue—jogging, health foods, safety belts, vitamins, no smoking.

Marcus Miller, however, who is otherwise at least as ecological as the next guy, remains one of the few unabashed electric bass masters. He was never tempted by the upright, perhaps because majoring on clarinet in New York's High School of Music and Art (he still plays it) satisfied his acoustic habit.

At 33, Miller already has an important career behind him. If the final balance sheet had to be drawn up



Marcus Miller looking for "connections to your soul."

today, he would probably be remembered primarily for having produced, composed, arranged and played on "Tutu," certainly one of Miles Davis's 10 best albums.

Miller became a studio musician at 16. The piano player Wynton Kelly was his father's cousin. Kelly died at 39 from too much of what Marcus Miller calls the "real jazz life." His parents did not want that for him. They had worked hard to get him an education, but they saw this passion and they knew they couldn't and shouldn't discourage it. They talked him into staying in school as long as possible.

While in Queens College, New York, Miller became so in demand that he found himself turning down highly paid recording sessions to go to class. He was afraid he would be a flash-in-the-pan, "one of those kids with a youthful beat that people wanted for awhile and after it became no longer hip they were out." He was afraid he would become "disposable." He wanted to learn as much as possible to avoid that. For Miller, however, it was not a question of being in vogue. He was working because he could read music, he was smart, he

was reliable and he could swing. He cut class to work with George Benson, Roberta Flack, McCoy Tyner. There were no musical situations he could not fit into. Finally, he dropped out of school and, as they say, "disappeared" into the studios, which is like disappearing into a bank vault.

He produced Grammy-winning records for David Sanborn, produced albums or wrote material for the Yellowjackets, Al Jarreau, Spyro Gyra, Aretha Franklin and Luther Vandross. His latest album "The Sun Don't Lie" is worth repeated listening. He explains his multi-faceted career: "When you want to do an album as a bass player, it's essential to have the ability to compose and arrange. Otherwise, it's very hard to create a proper forum."

He was on staff with the "Saturday Night Live" television show band. This job involved a lot of hanging around while the comedians got their acts together. Bandmate Howard Johnson (whose four-tuba group accompanied Taj Mahal in the '60s) told Miller stories about 52d Street, Birdland and being on the road with big bands. Considering what he missed, Miller's eyes became misty and he

looked at the ceiling as at a distant and impossible adventure.

"Yeah, I dream about those days. I envy the guys who came up when you could play with Monk over here, Coltrane over there. I grew up in Brooklyn and was raised in Queens and I was too young but at the same time in New York you used to be able to hear Wes Montgomery and Cannonball Adderley on the same night." The names rolled off his tongue like saints.

He continued: "There are very good musicians today, but I haven't heard anything really overpowering in a long time. I guess it has to do with the age we live in. Despite the drugs, the '60s was one of the most creative periods in American history. People were reacting to the Eisenhower '50s. Or maybe the drugs had something to do with it. They may have released people's inhibitions to the point where they tried things that otherwise would not have occurred to them. Nowadays, we're not willing to . . . we're meaning the musicians of my generation. . . . we are not willing to sell our souls to get to that creative point."

"So what I do is work on trying to put myself in that space without the drugs. It can be done but it's much harder that way. For example, I try and write music early in the morning before all those daily details come down on you. Or before I go to sleep. Quincy Jones was telling me about what he called the 'Alpha state.' It's when your inhibitions haven't solidified yet. Like in the middle of the night you get these ideas which once you're fully awake your mind won't allow you to take seriously. You tell yourself 'That'll never work.' But if you follow those connections through, they might turn out to be connections to your soul."

"Quincy said: 'When that muse comes to you in the middle of the night, get your butt out of bed because if you don't it's going to move on down the street to the next guy's house and he'll get it.'"

If all of this seems like too much nostalgia for the days when the bad times rolled, be reassured. In the words of Richie Havens:

In the '50s the world was dumb.
In the '60s we were hip.
In the '70s and '80s we tried to figure out what that meant.
In the '90s we're back to the '50s, so you haven't missed anything."

PEOPLE

Chung Is Going to Court
In Paris Opera Dispute

Myung-whun Chung, the conductor who was fired last week as music director of the Paris Opera, says he is suing the management for breach of contract. He was dismissed in what the Opera's management called a dispute over the length and salary increases in the contract, saying he had rejected all proposals. Chung stressed he would not accept an out-of-court settlement because he wanted a "public debate" on the issue. The Opera has engaged three conductors — Simone Young, Maurizio Benini and Alain Lombard — to conduct in his place.

John Paul Getty 2d will stand by his offer to donate \$1 million to keep "The Three Graces" statue from going to the Getty Museum in California, the Victoria and Albert Museum says. Getty, who threatened to drop the offer, relented after Timothy Clifford, director of the National Galleries of Scotland, apologized for suggesting his offer was related to a family feud.

Queen Elizabeth II has opened Canada's first new university in 25 years in Prince George, British Columbia. Prince Philip visited the province's Kluane National Park, which was declared a grizzly bear sanctuary.

Elizabeth Taylor is suing NBC for \$10 million to block the broadcast of a miniseries based on a book that contends she was beaten by three of her seven husbands — Mike Todd, Nicky Hilton and Richard Burton.

Seymour Hersh and publisher Faber & Faber accepted large damages Thursday from Britain's Daily Mirror newspaper in an out-of-court settlement, ending a libel battle begun by the late Robert Maxwell. The case was over Mirror attacks in 1991 against Hersh and his book "The Samson Option," in which he said Maxwell had links with Israeli intelligence.

WEATHER

Europe				Asia			
City	High	Low	Temp.	City	High	Low	Temp.
London	20/24	14/18	18	Tokyo	28/32	21/25	27
Paris	20/24	14/18	18	Seoul	28/32	21/25	27
Rome	20/24	14/18	18	Beijing	28/32	21/25	27
Madrid	20/24	14/18	18	Shanghai	28/32	21/25	27
Amsterdam	20/24	14/18	18	Manila	28/32	21/25	27
Berlin	20/24	14/18	18	Bangkok	28/32	21/25	27
Stockholm	20/24	14/18	18	Hong Kong	28/32	21/25	27
Oslo	20/24	14/18	18	Singapore	28/32	21/25	27
Copenhagen	20/24	14/18	18	Yokohama	28/32	21/25	27
Warsaw	20/24	14/18	18	Osaka	28/32	21/25	27
Budapest	20/24	14/18	18	Kobe	28/32	21/25	27
Brussels	20/24	14/18	18	Nagasaki	28/32	21/25	27
Vienna	20/24	14/18	18	Fukuoka	28/32	21/25	27
Zurich	20/24	14/18	18	Sapporo	28/32	21/25	27
Geneva	20/24	14/18	18	Utsunomiya	28/32	21/25	27
Frankfurt	20/24	14/18	18	Miyazaki	28/32	21/25	27
Düsseldorf	20/24	14/18	18	Sendai	28/32	21/25	27
Dortmund	20/24	14/18	18	Aomori	28/32	21/25	27
Essen	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Duisburg	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
Münster	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Bielefeld	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
Wuppertal	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Bochum	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
München	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Regensburg	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
Salzburg	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
St. Gallen	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
Winterthur	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Lucerne	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
Basel	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Bern	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
Lausanne	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Geneva	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
Neuchâtel	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Yverdon	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
Cham	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Vevey	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
Montreux	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Evian	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Hokkaido	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Chubu	28/32	21/25	27
Engadina	20/24	14/18	18	Kansai	28/32	21/25	27
Flims	20/24	14/18	18	Chugoku	28/32	21/25	27
St. Moritz	20/24	14/18	18	Saigo	28/32	21/25	27
Corvatsch	20/24	14/18	18	Shikoku	28/32	21/25	27